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MAJOR JAI BHAI
AND
ALL BOMBAY SALVATIONISTS
WILL BE PRESENT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Persons named in the Margin, or to their legal representatives, that the machinery of a certain Oil Mill is now lying in the Office compound of the Collector of Poona. The Mill formerly stood upon land since acquired for the extension of the G. I. P. Railway Station. The machinery is lying where it is at the risk of Messrs. Bertie, Lester, and Wright, or of their legal representatives. It has been lying there for over a year, and any one interested in it should apply to the Undersigned in person., or by authorized Agent, on or before the 25th proximo as regards its disposal. Rs. 510-14-0 are in deposit to Mr. J. Wright's credit on account of compensation for land acquired by Government. His representatives are invited to apply for the money within the aforesaid date.

Mr. R. Bertie,
Mr. W. Lester,
Mr. J. Wright.

C. P. B. WILTSHIRE,
First Assistant Collector, Poona.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
CROFT, MODY & CO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, and in re Hurridass Gocouldass, insolvent—1 brougham, with horse and harness.

Also in re Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker (alias Dadoona), insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co.—1 shigram, with horse and harness.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, excellent inlaid ornamental Household Furniture of artistic design, handsome Chinese and Japanese Vases and Jars, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker (alias Dadoona), an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd prox. at 2 p. m., at the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge), the whole of the above rich furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 22, 1892.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 7th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share was declared for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 22nd September, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBT. BEADLE,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1892.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34 "
Three "	do.	" 36 "
Five "	do.	" 40 "
Five "	Special do.	" 42 "

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
WANTED AT ONCE

A thorough expert EUROPEAN ARTIST, having good knowledge of Retouching, Finishing Photos, and must be well up in operation (in business). Apply at once with Certificates and Specimen of work, stating salary to

A. MIRZA ALLY & Co.,
Photographers, East Street, Poona.
Poona, 13th September, 1892.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devanagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Atheenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR B[Y]
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£883,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,673,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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LANGHAM HOTEL,
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Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,
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MODERATE TARIFF.
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

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ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

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We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genitourinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, [illegible] &c. [illegible] treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The [illegible] REMEDY Co., [illegible] [illegible], LONDON.

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A new Weekly Newspaper to be published in Calcutta,
For EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, and INDIANS.
AGENTS WANTED,
Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.
TERMS, SPECIALLY LIBERAL.
Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

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Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½	per cent.	per Annum.
6 Months	4	"	"
3 Months	3	"	"

For shorter periods, terms on application.

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Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
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HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4, per cent. per annum respectively.

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4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE, IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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Twelve Months.......... Rs. [illegible]
Six Months.......... " [illegible]

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Union Mills, 3-30 p.m.
Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. by Dr. Foy, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Baghdad arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Asia (s), Liverpool, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Worseley Hall and Ruthenia left the dock yesterday.

MISS LUCY BOOTH.—This lady will hold a reception meeting this evening at the Novelty Theatre.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The Jewish mercantile houses will remain closed for three days from to-day, owing to their newyear's holidays.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of St. Mary's College, this evening, at 5-45, (weather permitting):—

Oriental	Dance Trina	Asher.
Valse	Row Row	Roeder.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Distant Shore	d'Albert.
Soldiers' March		Boildieu.
Mazurka	Pearl of the Sea	Merz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT FRERE ROAD.—Yesterday evening the south wall of a house in Frere Road, belonging to Jamnabai, a Hindu woman, collapsed suddenly. There were 25 persons in the house at the time, and on hearing the crash of the wall falling, all of them at once ran outside and escaped unhurt. The police immediately came on the spot, and as the house was considered to be unsafe, the tenants were advised to vacate it immediately. The fall of the wall is due to excessive rain.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances concerning the death of Ambavee Valjee, aged about 22 years, a hawker in caps, living at Wittulwady. The deceased was of dissipated habits and was given to drink. He was greatly in debt, and his creditors pressed him for money. On Monday evening, the deceased bought three quarters of a tola of opium, and swallowed it. He then became unconscious, and was taken to the hospital, where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium, poisoning.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes brought up a Mahomedan woman, named Azmida alias Fatma, on a charge of committing theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30, the property of Nasibun, a dancing girl, living at Falkland Road. The accused, it appeared, came to live with the complainant about a week ago, and on Sunday afternoon, while the complainant was asleep, she made off with the ornaments tied in a handkerchief. She then disposed of the ornaments to a goldsmith and a Marwaree, from whom they were recovered on Monday by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE P. AND O. DOCK.—Devajee Bulwant, aged 45; Alli Karim, aged 25; Tubna Mohida Mhar, aged 22; and Babajee Balaji, aged 25 were, on Tuesday afternoon, engaged in painting the copper-smith's shed in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon. They were standing on a scaffolding erected by Devajee, when one of the supports broke, and the four men fell from a height of about eighteen feet, and sustained serious injuries. They were carried to the J. J. Hospital, where Devajee was detained for treatment, as he had received some internal injuries, and is now lying in a precarious condition, while the other three were allowed to go home, after being treated at the hospital. Superintendent Crummy, in charge of E division, states that the spar which broke was rotten, and had been in use by the men for some days previously.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Bhadarva, ending on 20th September, 1892, the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 618 classified as stated below:—Bhattias 37 men, 5 women and 10 children, total 52; Vanias 95 men, 26 women and 24 children, total 145; Brahmins 97 men, 14 women and 6 children, total 117; Lohanas 11 men, 4 women and 1 child, total 16; other castes, 208 men, 45 women and 65 children; total 318. Grand total 648. The total number of daily attendance of patients during this period was 3,003. The average daily attendance was 103. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,311; Messrs. Lalji Jetha and Co., Rs. 25; total Rs. 2,346.

OBITUARY.—With regret we announce the death of Mr. R. Henesey, for sometime past Manager of the well-known foundery of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co. The deceased gentleman was an old resident of Bombay, and was for many years in the establishment of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. After vacating that post, he became a partner in the firm of Donald, Henesey and Couper which he subsequently retired from, and went to England, afterwards returning to Bombay and joining the firm of Messrs. Gahagan. Mr. Henesey had a large circle of friends in this city, by whom he will be greatly missed and regretted, among whom his genial smile and cheery ways had made him a general favorite. Mr. Henesey succumbed yesterday afternoon to an attach of diphtheria, and his death adds yet another to the long list of Europeans who have died in this city during the present year. His funeral takes place this morning at Seuree Cemetery.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Flemming charged Goondaji Yonku and seven others before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing eight singlets, valued at Rs. 8, from the s. s. Giava, now lying in the Victoria Dock. Mr. Rossi Gaetano, the second officer of the vessel, stated that the accused were brought to him on Tuesday night by a policeman, who showed him the eight singlets produced in the Court. He identified them as the same which were missing from a case stored in No. 3 hatch on the vessel. The case of singlets was in his charge. It had been broken. The accused were employed as day-labourers on the vessel on Tuesday last, when an opportunity occurred they stole the singlets, but as they were coming out of the main-gate of the Prince's Dock to go to their homes, they were arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the value of the stolen property was trifling, but still to commit theft on board a vessel was a serious matter, which should be prevented by dealing with the thieves severely. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTURE OF FOUR NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.—At the instance of Superintendent Brewin, Ludha Liladhur and three other reputed Hindu thieves were brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why they should not be bound over for their future good behaviour. It appeared that all the accused have more than once been convicted and sentenced for theft and other criminal offences. On the night of Sunday, the 18th instant, Magan Gopal, a Brahmin, saw the accused sitting in a lane, near the Bora Musjid in Fort. Magan, who knew the accused as notorious thieves, suspected that they had some criminal intention in sitting in the lane at a late hour, and he, accordingly, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. On searching them the police found an instrument which is generally used in breaking locks, concealed under the *dhotar* of one of the accused. All the accused denied that they were in the lane, and stated that they were arrested at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening on the Esplanade. The charge was got up against them through malice by Magan, who entertained ill-feeling towards them. They were each bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 for their future good conduct.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

ON the occasion of the visit of King Humbert to Genoa, it is now reported that there can be no grand naval review, there being no room in the port for the vessels to form in the usual line for saluting. A real naval review would have to take place two miles outside the port. Therefore, the King will only go on board the admiral's ship to receive the commanders of the different squadrons; the guns will be fired from the prows of the ships, the yards will be manned and flags hoisted.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. F. S. Piper charged Mr. G. R. Neill with using insulting language, towards him, came on for hearing yester-day before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Piper conducted his own case. Mr. Hemming appeared for Mr. Neill. Virjee Roopchand, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Kumalsey Premjee, corroborated the facts of the case deposed to by Mr. Piper; but he said that he was not sure of the day on which the altercation took place between Mr. Piper and Mr. Neill. In his cross-examination by Mr. Hemming witness said he did not know English, but he was taught two English words by a constable. The two words were "come on, and "go away." He heard Mr. Piper say to Mr. Neill, "Go away, go away." Mr. Piper here closed his case.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Neill if he wished to make any statement with regard to the charge laid against him. Mr. Neill said that he went to the shop of Messrs. Southwell and Austin as he had an appointment with Mr. Green. He saw there Mr. Piper and bade him good morning, but Mr. Piper made no reply. He asked Mr. Piper when Vinaeck Narayan would be present in the shop, but he told him that he did not know and referred him to the letter-book. Mr. Piper then refused to talk to him any further, stating that if he wanted to know anything he should write a letter to him. Mrs. Piper's name or her case was never mentioned to Mr. Piper by him. He did not tap Mr. Piper on the shoulder. Mr. Piper then threatened him. After relating some further conversation between him and Mr. Piper about the occurrence of 6th June, Mr. Neill proceeded to say that Mr. Piper told him to go away. He replied that he had as much right as Mr. Piper to stop in the shop. Mr. Piper then struck him on the left side of his neck. He fell down on a counter. Mr. Piper then caught hold of him by the collar and pushed him and put him out of the shop. He lost his footing. Mr. Piper let go his hold and he fell down the stairs. He got up and went into the shop. He again put him out. When he fell down his hat fell off and matches and cigarettes came out of his pocket. The Magistrate intimated his intention to frame charges against Mr. Neill, and the case was adjourned until to-day (Thursday).

After the adjournment of the case the Magistrate, at the request of both the parties, proceeded to Messrs. Southwell and Austin's shop to inspect the premises.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.

EJECTMENT OF A TENANT FROM A FIRE-TEMPLE.

COWASJI DADABHOY RUSTOMJI BANAJI AND ANOTHER VS. NUSSERVANJI BEJONJI DUSTOOR.

MR. D. D. DAVAR, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, represented the defendants.

In this suit the plaintiffs, who are the managers of the Banaji Fire-temple at Churney Road, claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 300 being the rent for a year for a portion of the house occupied by him, which was intended for the sole use of the Dustoor in charge of the fire-temple. The defendant is a brother of the Dustoor, and he paid Rs. 25 per month for nearly two years, but he refused to pay for the last year, since some disagreement arose between the managers of the fire-temple and the Dustoor, the managers thereupon moved for an ejectment. The case was postponed pending the decision in the High Court suit for the dismissal of the Dustoor. Mr. Dinshaw, on behalf of the defendant, asked for a postponment on the ground that several respectable Parsee gentlemen had intervened in this case to bring about an amicable settlement, and his client was willing to abide by their decision. Mr. Davar said that he had no objection, the High Court's decision was quite clear, and his clients were willing to come to an amicable settlement. His Honour adjourned the case till the 8th proximo in order to give the parties a chance to settle the matter out of Court.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* RANGERS F. C.

THIS game will be played to-day on the Cooperage ground. Kick-off at 5-15 p.m., sharp. The Gymkhana will play in coloured jerseys. The following are the players:—

GYMKHANA.		RANGERS F C
C St Paul	Back	F Waller (Captain)
J W E Donaldson H Walpole (Captain) C B Winter	½	P F Fischer T Reed T Fido
W Sutherland T L Roberts	¼	G F Lund G Kelly
W Summers N J Stabb P G Clark J H Murray G J L Home E T Tudor A S Capper H Payne Gallwey V Brown	Forward	J E White H Fido T W Roberts E Good A Hawkins F H Blodwell H Sealy C Simmonds J Fido

METAL MINING SHARES.

After months of repose. says a Calcutta Commercial, correspondent there has been a little inquiry for scrip of some of the so-called Gold Companies that have not yet actually gone into liquidation, and it is said that Bengal gold and silver has been done at about 3 annas, Western Patkoom about 2 annas, Pat Pat 4 annas, Sonapet 3 and 4 annas. Dumra 2 annas, and so forth, but it is very difficult to separate fact from fiction among the reported transactions in the bazaar. One concern exhibits a specimen of gold, not a little lump the size of a sixpence, but a great thick affair as big as a Waterbury watch very nearly; another is said to be extracting fabulous amounts of copper from its gold mine; another threatens to have new blood on the Board; while yet another can, it is said, show quartz just arrived from the mines with the precious metal glistening to the naked eye. These are some of the causes to which the inquiry for scrip is attributed, and intending investors have only to pay their money and take their choice.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia, Little, S N and B—(Part heard).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

679-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Liliadhur, Jairam Naranjee and others vs George Wreford and others—Craigie, L and O, B and M, and L, S, N and B. (Part heard.)
617-91—Little, S, N, and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
515-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another vs Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.
205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.
521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Trieumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R and K.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th September, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,25,884	2,88,216	7,349	4,21,449
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	4,76,397

Decrease ...... Rs. 54,948

FOUR guns No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry, left Dehra Ismail Khan for Kajuri Kach, in the Gomul, on Saturday morning. As the Amir has ordered the evacuation of Wana, the concentration of troops in the Gomul may become no longer necessary.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

APPEAL AGAINST THE ACQUITTAL OF MRS. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SARAH THERESA SOUTHWELL PIPER.

THIS was an appeal by the complainant, Mr. G. R. Neill, from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitting and discharging the accused, praying the court to send for and examine the record in the case, and to set aside the Magistrate's order. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the appellant.

The petition of appeal stated that the magistrate refused to allow petitioner's solicitor to adduce evidence regarding more than 15 of the articles (several of which were taken or stolen on the same day in contravention of Section 232 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Petitioner submitted that the magistrate erred in thus refusing to allow the prosecution to give evidence in support of all the accusations made against the accused, and that this course had seriously prejudiced the case for the prosecution. It was important to show that the very nature, number and value of the articles stolen was inconsistent with the defence set up, namely, that by mistake they were not entered in the books of the company. Petitioner gave formal evidence in support of the prosecution to the effect that the name of the articles which the accused was charged with stealing were entered in the company's books. He produced the books in support of his statement, but gave no further evidence, as apart from the books and the information of third parties on which he acted, he neither had, nor professed to have, any personal knowledge relating to the subject matters of the accusations. On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the Magistrate came to the conclusion that there was a case made out against the accused which required an answer, and he accordingly proceeded to examine the accused. He put a question to the accused upon which she handed in a long document as her answers. This document was written on six or seven sheets of "brief-paper." The solicitor for the prosecution objected that this was not the course provided for the examination of an accused person; but the Magistrate overruled the objection. The Magistrate dictated to his clerk the contents of the document, and the accused signed the copy so dictated. The Magistrate erred in thus recording examination of the accused; and such a document, so prepared, was illegally treated as the examination of the accused. It was in fact a special plea carefully prepared by a professional man, and not an examination of an accused person at all. When the dictated copy had been signed, and marks put in the books against the entries referred to in the accused's statement, the court adjourned, and after an absence of less than an hour, the Magistrate returned and instantly began reading his decision. It was a written judgment, which occupied a column of small closely printed type. It was a matter of physical impossibility for the Magistrate to have copied, much less composed, so long a judgment written in one hour. Petitioner submitted that this procedure of the Magistrate was wrong, that it materially prejudiced the case for the prosecution and contributed to the failure of justice which had occurred. Petitioner submitted in conclusion that the Magistrate had erred (*a*) in refusing to receive evidence as to all the goods stolen; (*b*) in receiving a written statement prepared for the accused by her solicitor, instead of examining her as provided by the code; (*c*) in receiving the evidence as to the books in his own private room in the absence of the parties, and so preventing any explanation as to the entries; and (*d*) in not affording the solicitor for the prosecution an opportunity to sum up the case, or to address the court on the question whether a charge should be framed against the accused. There was on the evidence, as it stood, a strong, uncontradicted, *prima facie* case against the accused; and by reason of the improper rejection of evidence, the failure to appreciate the evidence adduced, the irrelevant, prejudicial cross-examination of the petitioner, and the material irregularities set forth there had been a miscarriage of justice in the case. Petitioner further submitted that, inasmuch as the Magistrate had formed and expressed a very decided opinion on the merits of the case, any further enquiry the High Court may order should not be held by the same Magistrate.

Mr. Branson, on the case being called on, said it was a case in which Mr. Neill applied for a revision of Mr. Cooper's order.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I think the Magistrate said he refused to allow evidence to be givin in respect of more than fifteen articles; and that it was accepted as a matter of arrangement by both parties.

Mr. Branson said there was an affidavit of Mr. Hemming which showed what took place while the Magistrate's own record showed that when the basket, said to contain the stolen articles, was opened, it was found to contain about thirty different articles, when Mr. Cooper suggested that the evidence should be confined to four or five cases. Mr. Hemming's affidavit showed that evidence was not allowed to be given in regard to any more than fifteen articles, which formed the contents of the four or five cases.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The Magistrate says he suggested that the evidence should be limited to four or five charges.

Mr. Branson asked to be allowed to read Mr. Hemming's affidavit.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I do not think we can allow the affidavit to be read, as there is nothing on the record to show that the Magistrate refused to allow questions to be put.

Mr. Branson said there was the point that no evidence had been given in respect of the forty or fifty articles.

Mr. Justice Telang: The Magistrate might have thought it would be an interminable enquiry if he went into all those details, and so confined himself to the four or five cases.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It is open to you still to proceed in regard to the other charges.

Mr. Branson said there was another point. The Magistrate was utterly wrong in supposing that the three items which appeared in the books, as deposed to by Mrs. Piper, were the same items that corresponded with the articles found in the basket. The Magistrate accepted the long written statement of Mrs. Piper, which some one had drawn up for her.

Mr. Justice Telang: It is her statement if she made it in court.

Mr. Branson remarked that having made the statement with regard to certain articles, she added that items regarding three of the articles appeared in the books, and the Magistrate accepted her statement as the truth. They had evidence to show that the three items which appeared in the books were entirely different ones, so that the learned counsel said the Magistrate, when he discharged her in respect of those things, should have had some evidence before him to show that the items referred to the articles before the court. It was also quite clear that Mr. Cooper gave Mr. Hemming no opportunity of summing up the case for the prosecution. He sent for the books into his private room, wrote out his judgment, and delivered it at once. He accepted Mrs. Piper's statement as correct, though the articles found with her were stolen and were not the articles which he said were accounted for in the books. The action of the Magistrate had prevented the prosecution adducing proof of the above fact. If he had called for that proof, her statement would have turned out to be untrue; and as regarded those articles, they would then have made out such a strong case that the Magistrate would have had to commit it, as he would have seen that the property of the shop had been found in Mrs. Piper's boxes, which were recovered in another house. Under these circumstances, a charge would necessarily have been framed, and the learned counsel asked their Lordships to hold that it was Mr. Cooper's duty to take the evidence in respect of those matters.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The Magistrate took down all the evidence he wanted.

Mr. Branson contended it was for the accused to have proved the truth of her statement.

Mr. Justice Telang: He relied on her statement and called for no further evidence.

Mr. Branson: But her statement was no evidence against the sworn testimony that not a single piece of this property was accounted for in the books?

Mr. Justice Telang: Does it prove that the property is that of Southwell and Austin?

Mr. Branson said her own statement was to that effect.

Mr. Justice Telang: She may have got it in a business manner. The Magistrate does not believe the evidence as regards a certain portion of the case.

Mr. Branson remarked that was the result of his limiting the enquiry to the fifteen articles only.

Mr. Justice Parsons: But the transactions took place some time ago, as far back in fact as December 1889.

Mr. Branson: That is what Mrs. Piper says.

Mr. Justice Telang: But the Magistrate is bound to listen to the statement of the accused, and to admit such statement in evidence.

Mr. Branson urged that her evidence was to the effect that there were no entries in the books in respect of some of the articles, which she said she obtained from the firm in a particular way.

Mr. Justice Telang: Then as the case stands, there is no evidence on the part of the prosecution to show that the property really belonged to Southwell and Austin.

Mr. Branson said there was Miss Moore's evidence.

Mr. Justice Telang: But the Magistrate does not believe Miss Moore's evidence, though she stated in the first instance that the property belonged to the firm.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The Magistrate says it is impossible to believe the evidence of Miss Moore, that the articles were stolen on the same day.

Mr. Branson said Miss Moore's evidence referred to different articles. It was impossible the Magistrate could disbelieve Miss Moore as regarded some of the articles, because he wrote out his judgment after the accused had made her statement.

Mr. Justice Telang: You must take into consideration her statement that she received the goods in the ordinary way of business.

Mr. Branson asked if it was right for the Magistrate to do so when the only evidence on oath before him—that of Mr. Neill—showed that not a single one of the articles had been entered in the books. If it had been intended to treat the prosecution fairly, Mr. Neill or somebody else should have been cross-examined in regard to those entries, to contradict which there was only the uncorroborated statement of the accused herself. The Magistrate, by accepting the statement as true, had caused a failure of justice.

Mr. Justice Telang: Supposing Mrs. Piper never admitted the entries at all, surely the Magistrate would have been right in accepting her statement.

Mr. Branson said the Magistrate had the books taken to his private room to compare them with her statement, but he did not compare it with the property.

Mr. Justice Telang: As regards some of the articles, I think she says that Miss Moore should have made the entries.

Mr. Branson said that was the accused's statement. Her basket, containing articles valued at Rs. 1,300, was found under suspicious circumstances in another person's house; and she gave no explanation as to why it was sent to that house. She gave no explanation as to how she became possessed of the property beyond her oral statement that she received them from Miss Moore, whose duty it was to enter them in the books. There was no evidence as to Miss Moore's duty upon this point. The Magistrate did not take the proper measures to test the truth of the accused's statement, for if he had done so, he would have found it to be untrue, and would have had either to convict the accused himself or to commit her for trial.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Whose duty do you say it was to have entered these articles in the book?

Mr. Branson: The accountant, Venayek Narayen's.

Mr. Justice Telang: The man who was afterwards prosecuted.

Mr. Branson answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice Parsons: He might have omitted to make the entries.

Mr. Branson argued that Mrs. Piper said it was Miss Moore's duty, and there was no evidence to prove that. The learned counsel questioned if the procedure adopted by the Magistrate was the right one. Under Section 346, which provides that every question and answer should be recorded, he found it necessary to examine the accused; but that section certainly does not contemplate that an accused person should be permitted to make a long written statement. There was a section, which specially provides that after a charge had been framed an accused person may put in a written statement, but in this case, said the learned counsel, it was desirable that the demeanour of the accused, in replying to questions, should be considered.

Mr. Justice Telang: If a Magistrate put a question, and the accused wants to make a long statement in reply, you might comment upon it and say it was a long written speech, but you could not stop him.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Mrs. Piper was going to read her speech, but the Magistrate seeing she was ill allowed her to put it in. He had asked her if she wished to give any explanation, and she made a speech. I see nothing against that.

Mr. Branson said the prosecution objected to it, because it was written for her by a solicitor.

Mr. Justice Telang: That is a matter for comment. She might have learned it off by heart. You cannot prevent that until the Magistrate interferes with a strong hand and says, "That is no answer to my question."

Mr. Branson argued that there was no record at all events of the three articles mentioned by the accused, and the learned counsel asked their Lordships to direct that the Magistrate should compare the books with the articles, and then give his decision.

Mr Justice Parsons: I suppose he did so.

Mr Branson: No, he did not.

Mr Justice Parsons: How do you know that?

Mr Branson: Because the articles were in court, and the books only were taken into his private room.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The Magistrate said the case was not a strong one.

Mr. Branson said if the Magistrate had compared the articles, he would have seen the difference and would have put the accused on her trial. The learned counsel said he did not think he could make the case clearer to their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Then it is unnecessary to ask us to have the case retried on the same evidence. Were the items in the books pointed out to the Magistrate?

Mr. Branson: Yes, but there is a difference in the material—batiste is not muslin.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The Chief Presidency Magistrate ought to know the difference. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Telang: But it really comes to this, that the Magistrate does not believe Miss Moore.

Mr. Justice Parsons: And one cannot make him believe her evidence.

Mr. Branson: No, but you may cause him to disbelieve Mrs. Piper's.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It is open to you to make fresh charges in respect of the other articles found with her; and if you have further evidence about them, the Magistrate is bound to accept it. You seem to have accepted his suggestion and to have limited the evidence in the case; and we do not think we ought to interfere with Mr. Cooper's decision in the matter. though we leave it open to you to take further steps in respect to the other matters if necessary.

The application for a revision was accordingly rejected.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE SHEIK ACHOO MOTEE.

Mr. Dhairyawan for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker for the opposing creditors opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account. Mr. Dhairyawan said that the insolvent who was a sepoy in the Bombay Municipality, had takent out a license for a tobacoo shop which he had assigned to another person at the time of taking the license, and consequently he had no books of account of his own. His Lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE YESHWANTRAO BHASKERJEE.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE DAMODAR PARSOTAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling for one Tribhowandas Valabhjee, an opposing creditor, moved for three months' postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that his client had not completed the inspection of the books of account. Mr. Manker, for several other creditors, supported Mr. Starling's application. The insolvents, who described themselves as brokers, and had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 75,000, opposed the application in person on the ground that the application for a further postponement of the hearing of the matter which was pending for two and a half years, was made for the purpose of harassing them. His Lordship granted one month's postponement.

RE CHINTAMAN BALKRISHNA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which expired yesterday on the ground that the insolvent was compromising with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE BALAJEE ANANDRAO VIJAYKER.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was in the hands of Marwarees, four out of five of his creditors being of that class. The application was granted.

RE RANCHOD MANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE RATTANSEY DAMODHER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for three of the insolvents, moved for leave to file the schedule. The learned counsel said that one Devidas, one of the insolvents, was not in Bombay to sign the schedule, and consequently they were unable to file the schedule in time. The application was granted.

RE RAMCHANDRA MORESHWAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order which expired yesterday, on the ground that the matter was put down in the list of opposed cases. The application was granted.

RE DAMODHER RAMCHANDRA SATYA.

The insolvent was a pensioner and had taken the benefit of the Act four times. On coming up for his discharge, his Lordship postponed it for 18 months with protection as he had contracted debts beyond his means.

RE MOHANLAL GOVIDRAM AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents, who were brothers, had contracted debts at a time when they had not the slighest means of repaying them. His Lordship postponed the discharge of the insolvents for 18 months.

RE PARSHOTAM JANARDHAN.

The discharge of the insolvent was postponed for a year. He had sought the benefit of the insolvency Act twice. He was a clerk in the office of the G. I. P. Railway drawing Rs. 80 per mensem and had contracted debts beyond his means.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Naorojee Jahangirjee Barass; Ralph Rozario alias Manoel de Rozario; Keshaw Ganesh Konker; Mahadhawrao Bhai Pavle; Hormasjee Shapurjee Kapadia; Trimbak Vithul Nassicker; Sayana bin Sayana Tekanjee Dhobi, Fakirbux Abdool Lucknowalla; Parshotam Mookand Gawad; Charles Waldren Cooper; Kanjee Ramjee Halai Khoja, and Dhanjibhoy Jamasjee Damania.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain S Warington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Berenice, 1,632 tons, Captain P Mersa, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo, Mr Hellen as cabin, and one deck passenger.

The following telegram from the British Consul. Alexandria, dated 20th September has been issued:—"Cholera: quarantine imposed at Egyptian Ports against arrivals from Tadjoura.

THE Anchor line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo the following passengers:—Mrs Burton, Lieut Johnson, Mr and Mrs Blig and five childrens, Master Coward, Mrs Coshead and child.

THE following is the list of passengers per s s Arabia from Liverpool, expected here to-day:—Col Pottinger, Miss Pottinger, Mr and Mrs Farley and 2 infants and Ayah, Capt and Mrs Ashby, Mrs and Miss Hands, Miss Dagley, Capt G McMicking, Mr and Mrs G E Fooks, 2 children and Nurse, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell, Major Harries and Mr J Pilkington.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain G W F Browne, with sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr E H Roberts, Mrs Gray, Mr T Walker, and Mrs C De C Hamilton. For Melbourne—Mr England, and Mr C Lindell. For Shanghai—Mr Kwok Fai Fing. For Hongkong.—Mr P G Sharp.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Volturno	1538	Johnson	A	F Muir & Co
„ Ravenna	1915	Bishop	B	P & O S N Co
„ Hoseinee	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. of St. George	2999	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum & Co
„ Paula	284	Breymann	G	H A H Jackeria
„ Nyanza	1421	Nacoda	K	A Munjee & Co
„ Etolia	2113	Jones	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	N	Glade & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Baron	O	Hajee Cassum & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	P	E Bates & Co
„ Somali	...	Francis	P	V Ebrahim

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bombay	2047	Blackburn	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Giava	1817	Sturley	3	F Branchi
„ Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co
„ Oriental	2711	Moule	5	P & O Co
„ Imperator	2345	Bechtinger	7	A L S N Co
„ Berenice	1633	Mersa	8	A L S N Co
„ Ruthenia	3428	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	15	E Bates & Co

VESSELS IN MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Thursday, September 22.)

I M S Clive......2722-55......Hewett......Government.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Baghdad (s)	Warington	Calcutta, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Berenice, Mersa, for Trieste, &c.
„ Ravenna, Browne, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi via K. Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
15	Lord Erne s	Dunn	Singapore, Sept 8.
	Khiva s	Shumacker	Bombay, Sept 4.
	Niemen s	Frazer	Colombo, Sept 9.
16	Umballa s	Masson	Bombay, Aug 19.
	Loodiana s	Withers	Bombay, Aug 26.
17	Africa s	Croix	Moulmein, Sept 8.
	Maharaja s	Sandilands	Rangoon, Sept 8.
	Hochheimer s	Allerbolt	Middlesbro', Aug 7.
	Virawa s	Houstoun	Rangoon, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.—Steamers Warora, Carradale, Shahzada and Kasara, and barque Joseph Andre.
Sept. 16.—Steamers Nuddea and Kohinur.
Sept. 17.—Steamer Kut Sang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
17	Putiala s	Negapatam.
	Khandalla s	Calcutta.
	Clan Sinclair s	Colombo.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
6	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
7	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
8	Tigris s	Miller	Batoum.
10	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
7	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool via Bombay.
10	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Tigris, Miller, Ralli Brothers, not known.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—37 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow; 95 cwts blackpepper, M Mooljee; 1 bale hides, Owen and Okell.
Kt of St George s—4 bales hides, P Damjee; 4 bales skins, D Mowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—1,200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—340 bales cotton, 6 000 cwts castorseed, and 8,537 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton fly, &c, Dewjee Virjee.

FOR HULL.

Votherno s—8,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Giaa s—34 cwts bees wax, Bhaisett and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—142 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 11 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Ravenna s—6¼ cwts genda horns, and 11 cwts ivory, C Ebram and Co; 10 chests opium, N Choonilal; 39 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 85 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 29 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 85 chests opium. H A Esmail and Co; 43 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 15 chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 12 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 42½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 53 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 30 chests opium, H Adum Esmail and Co; 13 chests opium, T Hookumchund; 21 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co: 4 chests opium, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—11 bales twist. Kiffick. Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 101 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 65 cwts cloves, F M Chinai.
Ravenna s—8 chests opium, J Moolchund; 72 chests opium, Tata and Co; 118 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 59 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 11¼ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 36 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon 13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10½ chests opium, B Balchund; 25 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 50 chests opium, Tata and Co; 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fazilka s—142 bales cotton, M Sewbux, 103 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

THE Hafla Ironworks, Sweden, manufacturing the well-known brand of bars "L. A.," have been closed. The new iron ore export company, the Gellivara Malmfelt, to which we recently referred, is asking for a loan of £ 5,000. The prospectus states that the shipments of ore from Gellivara are estimated at 150,000 tons in 1892; 300,000 tons in 1893; 400,000 tons in 1894, and 500,000 tons in 1895, and that 1,315,000 tons have already been contracted for, the minimum net profit on this quantity being 1s. 7d. per ton.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	119	18	93	49	95	31	90	89
Wednesday, Sept. 21	0	00	0	00	0	05	0	15
Total	119	18	93	49	95	36	91	07
Total fall to 21st September 1891	85	24	67	97	71	60	67	97
Total fall to 21st September 1890	67	80	70	67	68	51	56	77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending September 17.)

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	121	3	Baroda	35	43
Panjoo	98	22	Mehmedabad	43	14
Vaiturana	76	49	Ahmedabad	42	55
Palghar	99	4	Viramgaum	44	30
Golwad	101	17	Wudhwan	21	40
Damaun	90	33	Dabhoe	49	52
Bulsar	84	7	Sevalia	35	76
Nowsari	78	70	Godhra	44	32
Surat	47	31	Kharagora	35	90
Kim	36	7	Odwada	45	72
Broach	35	7	Dohad	35	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29.864	Calm.	1	87.6	77.6	81	..	23.29	−3.25
Agra	29.870	N E	2	90.6	78.9	79	..	18.61	−8.38
Cawnpore	29.876	N E	1	93.0	78.1	79	...	33.91	..
Allahabad	29.825	E N E	3	95.4	80.3	73	...	30.03	−0.48
Jhansi	29.857	N E	1	93.5	78.7	77	..	34.53	−1.36
Jacobabad	29.811	E	3	106.4	78.7	49	..	4.11	+1.22
Karachi	29.789	W S W	9	94.0	71.8	82	...	11.51	+5.20
Jeypore	29.872	Calm.	1	91.1	74.5	83	0.02	47.48	+21.89
Ajmere	29.882	Calm.	2	86.7	73.6	85	0.30	17.36	−3.34
Deesa	29.816	E	8	91.8	76.3	75	0.32	35.07	+10.50
Bhuj	29.781	Calm.	9	99.0	80.4	70	..	8.05	...
Rajkot	29.800	N N E	3	86.9	73.3	89	2.90	22.99	−5.70
Veraval	29.786	N E	7	84.5	75.3	89	1.11	13.01	...
Neemuch	29.857	N E	4	89.3	71.6	78	..	33.63	+4.32
Indore	29.832	S	1	87.0	68.1	81	..	33.35	+2.25
Saugor	29.831	Calm.	2	90.4	72.6	85	...	45.47	+6.99
Jubbulpore	29.858	N E	1	89.0	71.6	78	..	47.84	−4.02
Hoshangabad	29.834	N E	2	90.8	75.6	82	...	50.68	−1.58
Khandwa	29.830	S	2	95.2	73.3	88	..	44.72	+13.21
Raipur	29.786	E N E	5	88.9	75.5	85	...	44.01	−2.22
Nagpur	29.808	N N E	6	91.9	74.3	74	...	38.88	−5.57
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29.815	W	3	90.9	71.2	95	0.06	44.85	+16.51
Surat	29.798	S E	L	85.0	74.5	91	1.00	52.89	+13.02
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29.807	E S E	7	81.3	76.5	93	0.17	90.94	+20.29
Poona	29.829	Calm.	2	86.0	69.4	92	0.19	25.41	+8.07
Sholapur	29.827	W S W	8	86.2	70.0	91	0.23	23.96	−0.15
Ratnagiri	29.825	S E	3	80.4	73.9	93	0.40	133.80	+32.96
Belgaum	29.839	Calm.	1	75.3	66.3	92	...	41.49	+5.06
Goa	29.847	Calm.	6	82.4	74.4	95	0.15	118.43	...
Karwar	29.814	N	2	82.7	72.8	90	0.13	117.94	+6.82
Mangalore	29.870	Calm.	2	82.8	74.4	93	...	103.05	−0.53
Calicut	29.875	N W	6	82.7	75.1	94	0.05	99.03	+15.78
Cochin	29.885	N E	M	83.2	71.1	89	0.28	82.85	+8.85
Bangalore	29.885	W	7	72.2	64.9	93	0.03	17.11	+0.19
Secunderabad	29.759	NW	5	87.1	72.4	86	...	[illegible]	+9.55
Masulipatam	29.648	NW	4	83.0	76.1	95	[illegible]	32.53	+11.12
Bellary	29.821	W N W	10	84.4	70.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.85	+6.55
Cuddapah	29.803	W S W	...	79.0	70.6	95	2.23	31.81	+16.22
Madras	29.752	W	10	77.7	74.2	96	0.37	21.43	+9.88
Coimbatore	29.819	N	5	89.8	[illegible]	84	..	4.96	+0.14
Trichinopoly	29.805	W	8	[illegible]	76.4	65	..	13.24	+3.19
Negapatam	29.790	W	2	[illegible]	77.7	77	0.02	9.51	−0.54
Colombo	29.919	SW	14	[illegible]	77.5	77	0.01	10.10	−12.73

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0.00 (119.18); E. G. H. — 0.05 (95.25); G. T. H. — 0.05 (94.23); C. P. — 0.17 (90.94).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere except at Masulipatam where a brisk fall has taken place. The rise has been rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and at Saugor and Jubulpore, brisk in Central India and at Surat, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam. The baric gradients are very steep in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam and slight elsewhere. Winds to the east of Long. 77° are cyclonic and to its west variable. The force has been moderate to light. This morning, the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Allahabad, Karwar and Secunderabad and 8 at Bombay, Nagpur, Raipur and Trichinopoly. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras, where the maximum is from 6° to 17° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade, was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. The air is very damp in all districts except the Punjab, North-West Provinces, a small portion of Gujarat and the Madras Presidency and a greater part of the Central Provinces, where it is dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and at Veraval, Raipur and Nagpur. Elsewhere they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Rajkot (2·90"), Cuddapah (2·23") and Madras (2·20"), about an inch at Surat and Veraval, and light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Deesa, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Poona, Ratnagiri, Karwr, Calicut, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam. As anticipated in yesterday's report, the depression in the Bay has moved northwards and its centre now lies somewhere very close off Masulipatam. The gradients around the depression are very steep, and, as the winds are cyclonic, it is very probable that strong squally winds accompanied by heavy rain will blow there. The barometric observations of 8 A. M. to-day show a rise in all places, but, in absence of observations from observatories in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, it is very difficult to say anything about further movement of the disturbance. It would appear however from the pressure anomalies that it is likely to take a west-north-westerly course and will probably move towards Secunderabad. The wind directions on the West Coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Karachi as well as the pressure values there show that a low pressure area lies on and off that coast and the weather appears to be squally, rainy and rather unsettled. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Surat is fairly normal and local showers are probable. In all other districts except the Punjab, North West Provinces and a portion of the Central Provinces and Central India local showers seem likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The barometer has risen everywhere except at Rajahmundry, Coconada, and Masulipatam, where it has fallen. The depression over the Bay is apparently moving westward. The barometer within the centre is apparently steady, but owing to the surrounding barometric rise the intensity of the storm has increased and a shallow depression over Guzerat and North Konkan, while readings are high in Burma, and in the south-east and south of the Bay, and north of the Punjab. Winds are variable in Upper India, elsewhere they are more or less influenced by the two depressions above mentioned, and which have cyclonic directions. The force is increasing on the Madras Coast, but temperature changes are irregular. The mean temperature is above the average except in the Peninsular. Rain has been general in Burma, at the head of the Bay, Peninsula, and Guzerat, and showers have occurred elsewhere. Amounts have been heavyish in Madras and Kathiawar. Heavy rain is likely in Guzerat. The storm over the Bay will probably be severe and stormy weather is likely to prevail over the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th September, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.689
Temperature of the Air	78.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4
Dew Point	75.7
Relative humidity of Air	0.917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6.6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81.3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74.8
General Directions of Wind*	SE, SSE, S. W. WSW, NNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	221
Fall of Rain	0.18
Total fall during month	17.23
„ „ year	91.06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	0.00

* From midnight to midnight.

A TRINIDAD Council paper dealing with coolie traffic in 1891, shows a rapid increase in the number of return immigrants. These men are to a large extent the victims of their friends and relations in India. After staying, say, ten or twenty years in the Colony, they return to their homes with large sums of money of which they are soon despoiled, and after a longer or shorter absence they find their way back to Trinidad either as labourers or passengers.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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HAKIM FAZULLU HIDHATULA, Medical Practitioner, at Gandevi, says:—As I have heard MOTIWALA'S PILL Ointment praised, please send me a box of it. Mr. Chotubhai, the Desai of our Town, speaks very highly of its efficacy.

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WANTED, a PARTNER, with a small capital. About Rs. 3,000 for a profitable business. Terms on application to "THERESA," care of this Paper.

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ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

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PRICE................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

BAR Silver in London declined ⅛d. per oz. yesterday, say to 38⅛; but four per cent. Silver Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher at £63¼, while in New York, the [illegible] was again ½ cent. lower, at 83½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86⅝ dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 97¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Braziers' copper was 5s. cheaper, at £5 2s. per ton; and Yellow metal had further declined ⅛, to 5. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 10s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at par, *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton remained at 4 1-16d; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions except the most distant, in which the advance was only 1-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for this and next months' deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for January-February. The total sales reached 12,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. The Imports were 2,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been strong; but Reuter's fresh quotations for staple goods show no change except in the case of 54 in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings which are called 1½d. lower; while a further decline of ⅛d. is quoted for 40s. Mule Twist, at 6⅛d. per lb.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday was again 1-16 cent higher, at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; and December Futures further advanced 9 points, to 7·45 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	22,000	44,000	35,000
Three days' do.	64,000	127,000	117,000
Since 1st instant.......	206,000	418,000	488,000

There has been a considerable increase in the volume of business passing in our local Cotton market to-day; but the tone has remained quiet, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 450 bales, consisting of 200 Bengals, at Rs. 162; 150 Mulkapur, at Rs. 175½; and 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, made up of 400 Karanja, at Rs. 175½-6; 300 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and Bhagulpore, at Rs. 168½; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 171; Bhownugger, at Rs. 176½; and Akola, at Rs. 170; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with but a small export business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent today by shippers. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	292	bales.
Wheat	7,551	cwts.
Linseed	758	„
Rapeseed	1,440	„
Poppyseed	939	„
Castorseed	1,725	„
Rice	5,986	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For September-October shipment the market is dull; while for forward loading there are few takers of space about, but holders of tonnage are disinclined to make any further concessions. Business has been done for October shipment to Marseilles at 9s. per ton for Seeds; and for Genoa and Naples, for March-May shipment at 17s. 6d., and for Cotton, at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for demand at which we heard of no enquiry, and, a steadier feeling prevailing, rates advanced 1-32d. before the close, 1s. 2⅝d. having been quoted for Telegraphic, for November transfer, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for next year, a few small transactions having been reported for near delivery. For Credits, 1s. 2¾d. for September, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for October, were the rates quoted for three months' sight Bills, and a moderate amount was placed thereat, the market closing quiet but steady, pending news of Council allotments, at the following ready rates, Credits for next year being called 1s. 2¾d.:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	„
Francs do.	1·55¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and something of the late advance was lost, 104⅝ having been quoted for Fours for Money, with sellers at 104 11-16 and 104 7-16 for next settling day, and the October account, respectively. The feeling improved towards the close, however, and the cash price of Fours left off at 104⅝; 100½, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
7lb Shirtings	3-11½
8½lb „	5-1
40s Mule Twist	0-6⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100 ex div.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 20.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Australien left Aden for Europe, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 1 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on 24th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 9, Saturday morning, 24th.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

Saigon Bangkok line interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	5	35 p.m.	14	15
Teheran	21	2	41 p.m.	..	21
Suez	21	2	45 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 21st September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	..	5
„ Kurrachee	..	22	..	1
„ Madras	1	55	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREIG—September 21, at Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. T. R. Greig, of a son.

DEATH.

LAUD—September 19, at Girgaum, Bombay, of pneumonia, Banibon, Mrs. Pandurang Shamrao, and daughter of Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna, most dearly loved by her parents' and husband's families, aged 16.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—September 17, at 2, Alipore Lane, Calcutta, the wife of F Graham, Esq., of a son.

PENNY—September 15, at Addabari, Tezpore, the wife of Arthur Penny, of a son.

POWER—September 11, at Simla, the wife of Mr J O Power, of a daughter.

THOMSSEN—September 16, at Holmwood, Coonoor, the wife of the Rev G N Thomssen, American Baptist Mission, Kurnool, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

THE Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the year 1891-92, is the record of a busy and anxious, but on the whole, not unprosperous year. The completion and opening of the Tansa Waterworks was the most important event; but it is modestly dismissed in a paragraph which records that on the 31st March the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, opened the works. A critic might take exception to the limitation implied in the statement, that the completion of these works removes all *present* apprehension as to the sufficiency of the water-supply of the City. As the Tansa Lake is capable of supplying, and the tunnels and ducts are of sufficient capacity to convey, water for the needs of a population of two millions, there can be no reasonable apprehension of a water-famine for a couple of centuries to come. Two controversies with the Government of Bombay arose during the year, neither of which has as yet been closed. The first had its origin in the closing of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from dangerous diseases, on the ground that the Municipality is not legally bound to provide for the treatment of such diseases until they become, or threaten to become, epidemic. On the 15th December, 1891, the Government made a demand that the Corporation should provide, within one month, hospital accommodation for the treatment of persons suffering from dangerous diseases, which the general hospitals were prohibited from receiving. The reference to the controversy, is of the briefest, and makes no allusion to the re-opening of one of the infectious hospitals by the Government; the subsequent outbreak of epidemic disease, when the statutory obligation of the Municipality to maintain the hospitals in working order was not in dispute. The demand of the Government for the repayment of the expense incurred indealing with sporadic cases of disease, and the refusal of the Corporation to recognise the validity of the claim are not even referred to. The larger, and in our opinion, the more arguable question of the incidence of the Police charges, developed into another source of controversy with the Bombay Government, and is likewise, with good discretion, dismissed with the remark that it was still under consideration at the close of the year—a remark which it is to be feared will have to be stereotyped for use at the end of this year also.

Protracted controversy has, however, its inconvenience, even though it may not be as costly as a protracted Chancery suit. At page 63 of the report the fact is mentioned—incidentally to a very lucid exposition of what has been done for the housing of lepers at Matunga, where the asylum called into existence by the personal initiative of Mr. Acworth—that the building is overcrowded and applicants have to be turned away almost daily. Yet the lakh given by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the construction of a larger building is at present lying idle, the Corporation declining to provide Municipal funds for the maintenance of the asylum when built, pending the settlement of the incidence of the Police charges, while the Government, on the other part, "seem also disinclined" to provide for the maintenance of the building if erected. Sir Dinshaw's donation cannot be utilised; the Commissioner "cannot but once again deplore the differences between the Corporation and the Government on the subject of the maintenance of the enlarged asylum which retard the expenditure of Sir Dinshaw's lakh of rupees." Another vexed question, still under consideration at the close of the year, was that arising from the discontinuance by the Bank of Bombay of interest on Municipal deposits. The Goverment were asked to legislate to empower the Municipality to choose their own bankers. Since the close of the year it has come to be understood that the Bank of Bombay will revert to the former practice of allowing interest when the state of the money market will permit. In other directions the Municipality had reason to view with satisfaction the result of its representations to the higher authority. A representation to the Government of India, drawn up by Mr. Acworth on the subject of the periods of repayment of the Tansa loan, was strongly supported by Lord Harris at Simla, and acceded to by the Viceroy. Sir Charles Ollivant who represented the Corporation at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography in August 1891, received the best thanks of the Corporation for the ability with which he had advocated the claims of the Municipality on Government in regard to facilities for the loans now necessary for the further improvement of the sanitation of Bombay. The completion of the drainage system is the most pressing duty now to be confronted, and the desirability of securing the necessary funds on the most favourable conditions is self-evident, if the City is not to be oppressed with enhanced taxation which it is not in a position to bear. The Government which is quite aware of the magnitude of the burdens that have to be borne by the City, must have been gratified at the opportunity presented by the award of Mr. F. W. Stevens on the assessment of Government properties raising the sum annually paid from five thousand rupees to one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine rupees. The Municipal finances even without that welcome increment did not suffer from the depression of business prevailing in Bombay and throughout the country. The receipts were more than three lakhs in excess of the estimates; the total amounting to sixty-two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees. The income under certain heads yielded four lakhs and twenty thousand rupees more than was expected; while under other heads the yield was a lakh less than the estimate. Some of the items of increase could not have been foreseen. The Wheel-tax and tolls yielded an additional thirty-three thousand rupees, a good part of it due to an increase in the number of private conveyances—which it is fair to regard as evidence of an increase in the prosperity of certain classes—and also to licenses for upwards of eighteen hundred new bullock carts, needed for the great augmentation of the wheat trade. At first sight an economist could scarcely perceive the connection of cause and effect between failure of harvests in Europe, and a large increase of Municipal revenue from the licensing of bullock carts in Bombay.

The Municipal fund came in for a good many little windfalls during the year, in addition to that just mentioned. Miscellaneous fines and penalties yielded some fourteen thousand rupees, nearly double the estimate, owing to the Second Magistrate paying therewith nearly eight thousand rupees on account of license, summons and warrant fees. The interest on loan and other surplus investments exceeded an estimated lakh, by sixty-five thousand rupees. Again, on selling out two and a-half lakhs of Government paper, in which part of the Municipal Building funds was invested, a profit was realised of twenty thousand rupees, the paper which was bought at 98½ selling for 106-9-16. The revenue of the year showed an increase of two lakhs and twenty-three thousand over that of 1890-91, and was better than the estimate by more than three lakhs. The net excess of expenditure over that of the previous year amounted only to a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees. Under the head of public works reference is made to the unsatisfactory state of the machinery at the pumping station in Love Grove. New pumps were ordered from England, and are now on their way. If all goes well they will be at work before next June, and one of the great hindrances to the improved sanitation of the City will be removed. The house-connections of the first drainage section were begun; as every one is aware the construction of these connections has been discontinued, the habits of the people having made them unworkable. With certain modifications it is hoped that the difficulties which have hitherto rendered them worse than useless will be surmounted. One source of uncertainty in connection with the completion of the drainage system was eliminated last year by the final decision of the Government that the outfall cannot be changed from Worli to Colaba; another disappeared on the 31st March—the last day of the official year—when the Tansa water-supply, bringing in twenty-one million gallons of water to the City was turned on by the Viceroy. The regular supply of Tansa water began from that day, and it has been at its maximum—about twenty-two million gallons *per diem*—since the subsidence of part of the Gibbs' Road partially diminished the available supply from Tulsi. A great deal of detailed information on matters connected with the Municipal finances, public works, the Municipal gardens, which have of late years been so vastly improved, the sanitation of the City, and other important questions affecting the progress and prosperity of the City and the health and welfare of the citizens, are to be found within the covers of this portly and very interesting volume. Mr. Acworth has given a succint account of the founding of the Lepers' Asylum at Matonga, and the measures which have been taken for ameliorating the lot of the most afflicted class in the City while removing from the streets a display of wretchedness which was full of horror if not of danger. Dr. Weir reports that the Asylum is now overcrowded, and recommends that some of the inmates be sent elsewhere; it is in the highest degree desirable that the Government and the Municipality shall without further delay come to an arrangement which will put an end to the deadlock that prevents the utilisation of the lakh provided for a larger building by Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit.

THE disorderly behaviour of a mob at Sydney, which is reported this morning, is but the climax of a long series of disturbances arising out of the labour disputes which have thrown idle the highly productive silver mines at Broken Hill. It is now three months since five thousand men withdrew from the service of the companies, because the directors refused to allow differences between themselves and their employes, concerning contracts, to be submitted to independent arbitration, which step, according to the men's contention was provided for by their agreement. A month ago there was a prospect of a termination of the strike, as the masters announced their intention of opening the mines and engaging all hands, who were willing, on a new contract. The dispute had not been on a question of wages; but had regard to a more or less sentimental demand by the men that their claim to a voice in the settlement of the terms of work should be recognised. It was believed then that when mines were reopened quite sufficient hands to keep work going would have returned. According to the Australian papers to hand this week, the proclamation of the employers' intention was made on the 24th ultimo; but next morning while some two hundred returned to work, between four and five thousand men held a demonstration to mark their determination to stand out. A ballot of the unions was taken, and this course was agreed upon, the consequence being that the strike was continued, and those who returned to work were mobbed and, in several cases, roughly handled. The strikers put out pickets with a view to preventing unionists returning, and the employers had to lay in supplies and provide accommodation for their men. Next morning, the 25th ultimo, the tumults began, women being most prominent in the demonstrations against the employers. They armed themselves with sticks, broom-shafts, and pick-handles, and their vituperation was strong and comprehensive. Men in the vicinity of the mines, not recognised by unionists, were seized by the women and literally carried off the field, followed by the howling mob. The strike leaders harangued the mob complimenting them on "their wonderful behaviour under great provocation." Exhorting peace, however, they sowed the seeds of disorder, and told the men that whatever the outcome of the strike might be, the unionists would always be able to regard that morning's proceedings as proving they were not traitors. A small force of armed police paraded the streets, and Mr. Sleath, the ring-leader of the strikers, advised that the sole object of this parade was for inciting the people to a breach of the peace. He marshalled a body of five hundred women and marched them down to the directors' offices, where one after another they inveighed against the contract system which the employers had threatened to introduce. The men who had gone to work were too few to do much more than repair damages and make ready for the other men, but some small amount of silver was dug and smelted. The great body of men, however, still remained out, whereupon the employers resorted to fresh tactics, and declared their intention to import labour. As to the ultimate success of this scheme they had no doubt; but the men on the other hand expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied that no outside labour could be obtained, and without skilled miners the employers were absolutely helpless. Since then, however, the strikers have evidently grown tired of the waiting game. All the labour leaders were at large when the last Australian mail left. Since then they have been placed under police restraint. But this has not mended matters and the mob have resorted to force to obtain their release. The men employed at Broken Hill represent every nation in Europe, and contain much inflammatory material. The situation, as may well be imagined, is regarded as grave, and a military force is held in readiness to check any further attempt at lawlessness. A force had been detailed for duty three weeks ago and was in readiness to proceed to Broken Hill at a moment's notice. Meantime the directors have lost heavily in the matter of dividends, and the strikers two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds in wages. From the point of view of the Indian Currency Association it is to be hoped that the men will—quite in an orderly way—prolong the strike for a year and a day, and so diminish appreciably the deluge of silver which is threatening every interest in India.

AUSTRALIAN wine-growers are just now much perplexed as to the best means of safeguarding their interests and securing for their wines an increased sale and more remunerative price. Within the past two years, it appears, the average price obtainable for average wines in the Australian market has diminished by thirty-three per cent. A wine that realised readily three shillings per gallon can now with difficulty find a buyer at two shillings. As the output is increasing with no corresponding increase in the sale, prices have naturally fallen. This result has long been foreseen and State advice and aid have been asked for. A Board of Viticulture, which is authorised and maintained by the Victorian Government, has held meetings periodically, and three years ago urged upon the Government of the day the importance of establishing a school of viticulture, together with a small cellar at Rutherglen, at which young men, destined for employment in wine-growing, could receive a special training under the direction of an expert in the art of making and maturing wine. Since this was recommended another Government has succeeded to office, the same deputations have been received, and the same arguments employed. Official sympathy has been again expressed but nothing practical has been done to encourage the industry. A grower, who writes in a Melbourne paper, reviews the situation, and asserts that with State encouragement such as is asked for, and such combined action as he advocates, the Australian wine would soon be the drink of the people; the wine trade rank second—if second—only in importance to wool and the choicest Australian vintages would be sought after by the connoisseurs of the civilised world. How this is to be done is, according to our contemporary's correspondent, a very simple matter. In the first place, he would have co-operative cellars established in the wine-growing districts on the model of the *chai-commun* in France, where under the management of a competent, practical *maitre de chai*, wine-growers could have their wines properly matured and perfected as in Europe. The cellar-master would be empowered to reject any wine he did not consider suitable, and he would be responsible for the proper fermentation of the wine. The wine would be paid for at the time of its receipt at a fixed rate, the balance to be remitted after its sale from the cellars. The necessity for some co-operation of this kind has been many times urged by writers in the Australian Press and the adoption of a system of the kind would appear best calculated to meet the requirements of the Australian wine trade. But at present there are so many small wine-growers in the country, unable to wait for a return for their outlay, that immature wine is rushed on the market, and not only is Australian wine prejudiced, but the price run down to a level which is scarcely remunerative. It is this lack of maturity which stands in the way of an increased demand for Australian wines, which had already attained popularity before immature wine was thrown on the market. The establishment of a co-operative cellar—and the estimated cost of this does not exceed five thousand pounds—seems to promise a certain way out of the wine-growers' difficulties.

THE Convalescent Home at Khandalla, now being in working order, will be reopened for the admission of convalescents from Monday next. The institution is now free from debt, and the committee has recently received a gift of seven thousand rupees, which is to be funded, and the interest applied to the maintenance of the sanitarium. As it is desired to make the Home independent of the support now derived from the European General Hospital Endowment Fund, subscriptions and donations are being solicited. Though patients from the European General Hospital will have first claim to admission, other convalescents are provided for, and applications for accommodation may be addressed to the physician in charge of the European General Hospital.

THE Siam, with outward English Mails of the 9th instant, left here at 8 p. m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at day-light on Monday next.

THE Autumn Hunt Steeple-chases at Ootacamund on Saturday took place this afternoon under W. I. T. C. rules. The Hunt Cup was won by Captain Holme's Diamond, the Pony Steeple-chase by Capt. Holme's Chippaway, the Ladies' Point to Point Steeplechase by Miss Irwin, the Pony Point to Point Steeplechase by Captain Baring's Hoodman. The weather was most propitious and the Governor entertained all present upon the course.

MR. G. R. NEILL's application for revision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision, acquitting Mrs. Southwell Piper of the charge of theft preferred against her, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Branson, who appeared for the applicant, argued that the Magistrate was wrong in placing absolute reliance on the uncorroborated statement of the accused in the face of evidence to the contrary. The Court after hearing the argument, saw no cause to interfere with Mr. Cooper's decision, though it was left open to the prosecution to make fresh charges against the accused in respect of the other articles found with her if necessary. The application for a revision of the Magistrate's judgment was rejected.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 10th September was 235, against 168 and 195 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 1 and 5 in the two preceding weeks! the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 23 deaths from tetanus, against 17 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 20 respectively, against 74 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·2 per mille per annum, against 22·5, the mean of the last five years.

FIFTY-TWO non-commissioned officers and men of the Buffs Regiment will leave Calcutta for England on the 1st proximo. Another batch of 32 non-commissioned officers and men of the same regiment will leave for England on the 13th, and a third batch of 64 non-commissioned officers and men on 23rd idem. Some of these men are time-expired and some invalids. The regiment will leave Calcutta for Jullunder on the 28th of December next, proceeding to Allahabad by rail, and then marching to their destination.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 20.

Serious disturbances took place here to-day. A crowd of six thousand miners and others assembled in the town, and sent a deputation to wait on the Premier to demand the release of the leaders of the strikers at the Broken Hill Mines, who are now imprisoned.

The Premier refused to grant the desired interview, whereupon the crowd charged the entrance to the Parliament House and endeavoured to force an entry. The police, however, who were on the spot in some strength, repulsed the mob.

The situation is regarded as grave and the military are held in readiness to check any further lawlessness.

SEPT. 21.

The Premier finally consented to receive the deputation of miners, but refused to release the leaders of the strike disturbances at Broken Hill, and said the law must take its course. He advised the agitators to cease making inflammatory speeches or the Government would have to interfere.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE COLONIES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held at Newport, a resolution was passed in favour of Free Trade between the Colonies and Great Britain, and that Government be urged to do their utmost to promote a Commercial Union.

DEFEAT OF THE DAHOMEYANS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

Advices have reached here that a French column has defeated a force of four thousand Dahomeyans at Dogba, after a long and desperate engagement in which the French lost nineteen killed and the Dahomeyans one thousand.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here, for Bombay, at 8 p.m. to-day; and the s.s. Carthage, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by H. E the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor also being present. The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, the President of the Western India Fine Arts Society, in asking H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to open the Exhibition, said that the oil paintings this year were fewer than they were last year, though the water colour paintings were about the same in number, but the number in photography was larger, and the Exhibition, on the whole, was very good. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in replying said that such institutions as the Western India Fine Arts Society encouraged art, and he was glad that the Exhibition this year was an improvement on the one last year. It was interesting, he said, to note that Colonel Strahan's picture, which had gained the Governor's prize here was not noticed in Simla, while another picture of the same artist, which took the Rs. 100 prize in Simla, was not noticed here. As usual the largest number, and the best pictures, are exhibited by ladies who are not only cleverer, but have more leisure than men. He missed the names of several well known ladies who had gone to England which was inevitable though sad. It is extraordinary, he said, that so very few artists came to this country to paint with any quantity of lovely scenery; and until they come we cannot see any improvements in India. Regarding photography, which was well represented, he said he wondered how ladies could consent to live after being photographed in the early days of photography in their small porkpie hats, their hair in a net bag down to the shoulders and in enormous crinolines.

The following is the list of prizes awarded :—

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best original picture in the Exhibition, by an amateur artist. Open to any class of subject or medium. No. 211—"Sunset near Cape Comorin."—Colonel Strahan.

H. E Lady Harris's Prize.—For the best landscape in water-colours, Indian subject. No. 240. "A morning bath in the Central Provinces."—Mr. G. Anderson.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—For the best landscape in oils or water-colors by an officer of the Army serving in the Bombay Presidency. Not yet awarded.

For the best drawing by a Private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry,serving with European troops, Bombay Army. Not yet awarded.

For the best drawing by a Private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with Native troops, Bombay Army. No competition.

Sir Charles Pritchard's Prize.—For the best landscape in oils, Indian subject. No. 55. "The Shah Hamadan Mosque, Srinagar."—Major the Hon'ble F. Shore.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's Prize.—For the best original flower painting in oils. No. 98. "Chrysanthemums."—Mrs. M. S. Bruce.

Major-General B. H. Blundell's Prizes.—For the best figure painting in oils or water-colors. No. 52. "A rest by the way."—Mrs. H. W. Uloth. For the best figure in the opposite medium. No. 230. "Tired."—Mrs. M. S. Bruce.

Mr. Lee-Warner's Prize.—For the best original flower painting in water-colours. No. 288. "Moss Roses."—Mrs. E. Moore.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's Prizes.—For the best copy. No. 2. "An old salt."—Mrs. C. Sinclair. For the best photograph (figure or group). No.413. "A lucky day."—W. R. Woodrow, Esq. For the best specimen of Indian carving in wood. Not awarded. For the best specimen of metal-work. Not awarded. For the best specimen of Gold or Silver-work. Not awarded.

Major-General W. Gatacre's Prize.—For the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army. No competition.

Mr. W. H. Crowe's Prize.—For the best picture of animal life in oils or water-colors. No. 25. "Great Friends."—Mrs. Macpherson.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's Prizes.—For the best picture in oils or water-colors by a Native of India, professional or amateur. No. 147. "An old lady of the Pandey Vellala Caste." Mr. M. Arumugam Pillay. No. 268 "Study of a Head."—Isaac Benjamin.

Mr. G. B. Reid's Prize.—For the best study of a head from life by a lady. No. 144. "Doraswami."—Mrs. M. S. Bruce.

Col. Hutchinson's Prize.—For the best original picture by a boy or girl, under 17 years of age. Open to any class of subject and any medium.—Miss Malcolm and Master A. Smith.

Mr. A. G. Hudson's Prize.—For the best photograph enlargement. No. 384. "Our Mali."—Mr. H. Bromley.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm's Prize.—For the best monochrome in any medium. No. 448. "View from Singhur."—Col. H. S. Hutchinson.

The Society's Prizes.—For the best series of four landscape sketches in oils bona fide from Nature. Size not less than 8 by 12. No. 14. "Singhur Fort"—Mr. Kitchener. There being no competition for the series this prize is given to the best sketch. For the best series of four landscape Sketches in water-colors. No. 294, 296, 297, and 298.—Mrs. A. B. Stewart. For the best painting from still life (Fruit, Flowers, Game, &c.) No. 84. "Florican."—Mrs. J. Humfrey. For the best Photograph. (Landscape.) No. 471. "Karwar Head."—Mr. W. R. Woodrow.

H. E. the Aga Khan's Prizes.—For the best set of four photographs (2 potraits and 2 landscapes) entirely the work of the exhibitor. Open to professionals and amateurs trained in India. Nos. 485, 489, 407, 423.—A. G. Hudson. For the best set of four Photographs (2 Portraits and 2 landscapes) entirely the work of the Exhibitor. Open to amateurs without restriction. Not awarded.

Highly commended.—No. 32. "Hill Shikari."—Mrs. D. Cunningham. No. 33. "Industrious Parsi Lady."—Pestonji Bomanji. No. 45. "Study of a Child." Mrs. D. Cunningham. No. 123. "Flowers."—Miss Sartorious. No. 151. "Portrait of Artist."—Fred. Reilly. No. 237. "A hot weather morning on the Ganges."—M. G. A. Anderson. No. 265. "Thibetans raising the wind in Simla."—Col. R. J. Woodthorpe. No. 269. "Our Butler."—Mr. Isaac Benjamin. No. 301 to 304. "Between the Showers Dalhousie."—Major Radford. No. 353. "Gibraltar Harbour."—Mr. Fred. Reilly. No. 381. "Views at Coonoor."—Mr. L. J. Parsons. No. 404. "Views at Coonoor-Nilgiri Hills."—Mr. L. J. Parsons. No. 416. "Sleepy Hollow."—Mr. W. R. Woodrow. No. 417. "Between Showers."—Mr. A. G. Hudson. No. 438. "Attapani Rogues, Lieut. G. Gardyne.

Commended.—No. 141, "A Fruit Seller of Madras."—Mr. K. N. Paramaswarm. No. 210. "Street in Bombay."—Captain F. H. Oldfield. No. 277. "Llama and Prayer Mill.' Colonel Woodthepe. No. 295, "View of the Points at Mahableshwar."—Mrs. A. B. Stewart. No. 308, in the Rice Fields Belgaum. Mr. F. L. Charles. No. 385. "View of Delhi, Agra, and Humpi."—Mr. L. J. Parsons. No. 396. "East Trisoul."—Mr. G. M. Govan, M. D. No, 396. "Nunda Khot.'—G. M. Govan, M. D. No 439. "Bombay Harbour."—Captain F. H. Oldfield.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE RESULT.

This match was concluded to-day in favour of the Parsees, who won by three wickets and one run. The finish was more exciting than was anticipated. The Parsees, when play began, had only 47 runs to make to win, and there were still seven wickets to fall. Steel was in good form and, no doubt, did good execution ; but the ground did not quite suit Raikes. Kanga and Pavri, the latter of whom had been let off the previous day, played freely from the start ; and soon ran up the score. Pavri played carefully, while R. Mody, who was then in with him, went in for striking out at every thing he had a chance of hitting, but with all his careful play Pavri did not remain in till the finish, as he was caught out by Steel. When out he was loudly applauded by the spectators, as his was the only top score in the match. Two more with Mody were then in, and finished the match before lunch-time. The following is the complete score.

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Steel, c Machlivala, b Bapasola	18	b Writer	13
Trask, b R Mody	18	b M D Kanga	1
Poore, c D Kanga, b Writer	11	c Pavri. b Writer	25
Wilkins, b Writer	13	c Writer, b E E Mody.	1
Sprott, b Pavri	10	run out	11
Usborne, b Pavri	10	c Cooper, b Writer	0
Raikes, b Pavri	0	l-b-w. Bapasola	2
Carnegy, c Pavri, b R Mody	4	c Gagrat b Bapasola	10
Lowis, b R Mody	0	b Writer	1
Clark, not out	8	not out	11
Anderson, run out	10	l-b-w, b Bapasola	1
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	108	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
M Kanga	65	25	2	0	30	11	2	1
Pavri	77	25	2	0	60	27	5	0
Mody	65	20	6	3	40	18	2	1
Bapasola	30	11	2	1	40	9	2	3
Writer	30	16	2	2	105	17	12	4
Gagrat	5	5	0	0				

PARSEE ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Kanga, c Usborn, b Raikes	13	b Raikes	18
Machlivala, l-b-w b Raikes	16	st Usborne, b Lowis	0
D Mody. c Anderson, b Lowis	10	not out	15
Gagrat, b Raikes	3	b Clark	14
Kanga, c and b C Clark	10	b Raikes	3
Pavri, b Raikes	0	c Steel, b Raikes	31
Cooper, b Raikes	18	c and b Steel	0
R Mody, b Raikes	12	not out	2
Spencer, b Raikes	0	To bat.	
Bapasola, not out	11	c Usborne, b Steel	0
Writer, c Trask, b Clark	6	To bat.	
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	101	Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	125	34	10	3	95	45	5	3
Steel	...	..	...	...	50	14	4	2
Clark	65	29	5	2	15	12	1	1
Carnegy	20	14	9	6				
Lowis	15	5	0	1	35	10		1
Anderson	20	10	2	0	10	2		0

Raikes also bowled two no balls.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rest Camp at Wadi was opened for the troops on the 15th insant.

CAPTAIN M. H. NUNN, Worcestershire Regiment, has been ordered home on promotion.

THE Veterinary Class under instruction at Poona will complete its course at the end of this month.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona District, will inspect the troops at Ahmednagar on the 17th instant.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Military Secretary, leave Poona on the 23rd December for Deolali, returning on the 25th instant.

THE Secretary of State for India has advised the Indian Government that all future payments in respect of wound pensions to officers must be notified to the India Office, so that the necessary recovery may be made from the War Office.

A SUM of ten thousand rupees has been allotted from the reserve for military works with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure chargeable to military works grant, in connection with the use of the Karachi route for the movement of troops between England and Upper India during the trooping season 1892-93.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of the word "Commanding Officer" for "Commander-in-Chief" in Article 1079 Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I. on the subject of the assembly of a board of officers for the examination of soldiers trained as Shoeing Smiths, so as to make it accord with the Queen's Regulations of 1892, and the Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India, 1891.

THE Quartermaster-General in India having represented the difficulties experienced in recovering messing charges from officers granted passages on duty, in private vessels, from port to port in India or on a river, and submitted a proposal that Government should in the first instance pay the messing charges to the various steamship companies and afterwards recover the amounts from the officers concerned, the proposal has been approved by the Government of India and will come into force at once.

THE following officers of the Bengal Army vacate command of their regiments on the dates below given, on completion of 7 years' service in regimental command :—Colonel J. M. Sym, C. B., 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, 27th September ; Colonel R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 20th November ; Colonel G. J. Skinner, D. S. O., 3rd Bengal Infantry, 25th November. Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Bengal Staff Corps, attained Colonel's allowances on the 12th September ; Colonel R. E. Boyle comes into Colonel's allowances on the 10th December, and Colonel G. W. C. Plowden, on the 31st December.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English Mails of the 9th inst., left Aden at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at day-light on Monday. The Siam which communicated with the Carthage at Aden brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Woolcombe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Muller, Mr. Saunders, Mr. F. D. O. Roberts, Miss G. Steicker, Mr. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. D. O'Neill, Mr. W. C. Moore, Mr. F. A. Higman, Mr. W. Higman, Mr. Durgan, Lieut. H. B. Strong, Major Wilson, Mr. T. Skipp, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. James Pickup, Mr. Wood.

From Brindisi : Messrs. L. and S. Lawrence, Mr. Maconochie, Mr. Amos, Major R. H. Martin, Major C. C. Nicholetts, Mr. F. W. Higginson, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Mr. F. B. Manson, Mr. A. M. Fagan, Mr. A. V. Monro, Captain Scallon, Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. G. T. Inglis Oliver, Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. Gregon.

For Madras.—Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. D. Bennett, Mr. E. H. Phillips, Major Kenny.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Broken Hill miners, who have been on strike for the past three months, yesterday waited upon the Premier of New South Wales, who warned them against breaking the law and refused to liberate their leaders, who have been incarcerated, presumably for intimidation.

IT is reported from Mirpur, which is 20 miles from Jhelum in Kashmir territory, that cholera is very prevalent there.

THE Amir's late agent in Calcutta, who was replaced and summoned to Kabul some time ago, left Peshawur about a week ago for Kabul.

THE complications in Chitral have necessitated Colonel Durand's return to Gilgit, sacrificing his well-earned furlough after a severe wound and subsequent illness.

DR. VOELCKER'S report on "the improvement of Indian Agriculture" has been finally completed, and advance copies have reached India.

CAPTAIN J. G. E. WYNNE, R.A., who has been undergoing a course of instruction in gunnery, position-finding, &c., in England, will be coming out to India shortly, to take up the appointment of Adjutant and Gunnery Instructor at Karachi.

A CIRCULAR of the Financial Commissioner of Burma is published, in which he says that the control of the manufacture of salt is inefficient, and township officers are directed to make surprise visits in the boiling season, and to submit monthly report. The salt revenue he does not consider of sufficient importance to warrant a special establishment.

SAWLAWI, the Tsawbwa of Eastern Karenni, has arrived, with 40 followers, at Moulmein. The principal object of the visit is to identify timber sent from that part of his territory east of Salween, which, notwithstanding their promises to depart, the Siamese still hold. The Local Government placed an embargo on the timber, till Sawlawi was given an opportunity of identifying it.

THE report that the Private who shot Lieutenant Green at Ranikhet tossed up a coin to settle whether or not he should commit the crime is author itatively denied.

FRIDAY'S cholera report showed that not a single new case had occurred in Lahore city. One was reported to have occurred among the native passengers at the railway station, one at Anarkali, one at Mozung, and one in Hospital—the latter having come in from Gujranwalla.

ANOTHER State in North-Eastern Afghanistan, where domestic troubles are now giving an opportunity for outside interference, is Nawagai, where, it is reported, that Muhammad Ali Khan, son of the ruler of Nawagai, quarrelled with his father and fled to General Gholam Haider's camp at Asmar, but meeting no encouragement there he left for Peshawur, where it is believed he intends remaining.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Madras is expected to leave Ootacamund for Bangalore on or about the 24th instant, and after distributing the prizes to the winners at the S. I. R. A. Meeting, his Excellency will probably proceed to Mysore for a short time, and will then go on a tour to the West Coast, visiting Calicut, Cannanore, Mullapuram, Trichur, Quilon, &c. It is probable that his Excellency will also pay a visit to Cochin and Travancore. He will be accompanied by Major Kekewich and Captain Cavaye, A.-D.-C.

LORD WENLOCK, remarks the *Madras Mail*, is probably the first pro-consul in India who has ridden in a steeple-chase. His Lordship, as becomes a Yorkshireman, is an excellent rider and nobody goes straighter with the Ootacamund Hounds. In riding his Private Secretary's horse *Gold* in the race for the Hunt Cup he is said to have failed to secure a winning bracket by taking a wrong course, a performance which we are glad to think his Excellency is not prone to imitate in the Council Chamber.

A COMPANY is about to be registered in Calcutta under the title of the Bengal Fisheries, Ld., to carry out the scheme of Captain Row for working the sea fisheries of the Bay of Bengal near Calcutta. The capital is fixed at two lakhs and-a-half, in shares of a hundred rupees each, the first issue of shares being Rs. 50,000, of which four-fifths have already been taken up by leading merchants and others. The managing Agents are Messrs. John Ashworth and Co., who, after careful investigation, and making ample allowance for accidents and reduction of current prices, have, it is believed, formed a most favourable opinion of the prospects of the undertaking.

A SINGULAR confusion between executive and judicial duties seems to exist in Madras, if we are to judge from a brief report of a case in the High Court as given in the Madras papers. Two railway servants were charged with doing a rash act and endangering personal safety. The judges, after hearing counsel, directed the Government Pleader to ascertain from Government whether it would be satisfied with the Court's propounding the law involved in the case, or whether it desired the conviction of the accused, who, in their opinion, were guilty. Doubtless the proceeding is capable of explanation, but to the lay mind, not accustomed to the niceties of the law, it is curious that the judges of the High Court should go to the Government to inquire whether they shall or shall not convict persons whom they consider guilty. A satisfactory explanation does not readily suggest itself. Even if their lordships considered that the offence called for only a nominal punishment, observes a contemporary, it is difficult to see why they should consult the wishes of others as to whether a conviction should be recorded.

DR. A. MITRA, Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir, has written a long report on the recent cholera epidemic. In former times, he points out, when intercouese between Kashmir and India was comparatively small, the Valley was affected only by epidemics of extraordinary magnitude in the Punjab. There is now a continuous chain of traders and travellers on the Jhelum Valley road, and Kashmir has practically become a part of the Punjab from a commercial point of view. During the present century cholera epidemics have raged in Kashmir in the years 1824, 1844, 1852, 1858, 1867, 1872, 1875-76, 1879, and 1888. There are, Dr. Mitra states, no statistics to convey even an approximate idea of the ravages of the epidemic in those years, except in the case of 1888, but from enquiries he is led to believe that all were equally destructive. Dr. Mitra is not less emphatic than Dr. Harvey in his references to the insanitary condition of Srinigar and the filthiness of the Kashmiris as a nation ; and his recommendations for the future are very similar to those which were submitted to the British Association in Dr. Harvey's lecture. Srinagar is, says Dr. Mitra, "a huge Augean stable," and it must be cleaned, if its door are to be shut in future against its dire visitors of a few months ago.

THE Amir's answer to the Government of India's last letter reached Simla only on Saturday evening, writes the *Pioneer*. The Amir states that he has issued orders to Gul Mahomed to evacuate Wana and Waziristan generally, as the Viceroy has expressed a desire that such a step should be taken. His Highness thinks it very kind of the Viceroy to allow the Afghans to remain in possession of the other doubtful points, such as Asmar and Chageh, pending a conference with Lord Roberts. The order for Gul Mahomed's withdrawal directs him to retire to the neighbourhood of the Ab-i-Istadah, a lake twenty miles south-east of Mukur on the Ghazni-Kandahar road. As to the proposed Mission, the Amir repeats that he has always wanted one, and thinks it most desirable that the frontier should be settled. He will, he adds, have much pleasure in receiving Lord Roberts, but he cannot fix a precise date, until current troubles with the Hazaras are at an end. Directly they are over, his Highness will write to the Viceroy regarding the date of the conference. Abdur Rahman has thus acceded to the wishes of the Government of India in the one matter in reference to which their letter was virtually an ultimatum. Seeing that the Government of India were in earnest in their determination to check disorder in Waziristan, he has accepted the inevitable and ordered his representative in Wana to withdraw. As regards the chances of a mission from India the Amir's reply still makes this contingent on the suppression of the Hazara revolt. It is, however, necessary to remember that the Hazaras are now acting on the defensive, and their rebellion is no longer a menace to the Amir's rule. Their country must soon become impassable for military operations owing to the autumn snow, and there is the chance that the Amir may consider the proposals they lately put forward for a peaceful settlement. No doubt it is conceivable that he is putting off the Mission indefinitely, hoping to hold on to Asmar and Chagee : but against that must be put the fact that he told the Waziri deputation sent by Gul Mahomed to Kabul that the conference on frontier affairs was about to take place, and that they should meanwhile return quietly to their country.

A COURT-MARTIAL was opened on Aug. 31, at Portsmouth, on board Nelson's old flagship the Victory for the trial of Capt. E. G. Hulton and Lieut. Henry Bruce Wroughton, of her Majesty's ship Forth, for having on Aug. 11 negligently or by default hazarded the said ship off the coast of Ireland. Vice-Admiral Fairfax, commanding the Channel Squadron, presided, and a rear-admiral and seven post-captains comprised the other members of the Court. Sub-Lieut. Grover, of the Forth, the officer of the watch from four to six on the night mentioned, proved taking the bearings of the Eagle Lighthouse, but he made no record in the log. He saw the navigating officer also take the bearings, but the witness did not communicate to him his results. The light was five miles off and the ship was going thirteen and a half knots. There was an obscuring Scotch mist, and he had no remembrance of the ship altering her course. Acting Lieut. Messman, R. N. R., who relieved Lieut. Grover, said he forgot whether the officer pointed out the vessel's position on the chart. No cast of the lead was taken to his knowledge, and he was not sure whether he altered the course during his watch. The log, on being produced, showed the course was altered, but the witness averred that he could not remember it. Important evidence was given by Captain F. Powell of the Naiad, who, after being cautioned by the Court, said his ship was in company with the Forth on the morning of Aug. 11, he being two cables' astern. At 7 o'clock he signalled to the Forth, "have soundings at 54 fathoms." At 7·10 he signalled "48 fathoms," and at 7·45 he signalled "have struck the rocks and am making a little water at present." His reason for reporting was that he thought as he was getting inside the 54 fathom line, it was his duty to report to his senior officer. At 7·30 he considered the ship's position to be between the Skelligs and the Bull, the course being S. S. E. Capt. Hulton : Are you aware of any other vessel having experienced an unexpected northerly set or thereabouts in that locality about the same time that we were there ?—Witness : Yes ; when returning the call of the Brazilian man-of-war at Queenstown four or five days after, he told me that on coming from New York he expected to make the Fastnet, but he made the Bull. In reply to further questions the witness said on the morning of the 11th the courses were being well maintained. The case for the prosecution was completed and the Court adjourned. The decision of the Court censuring the two officers has been received by telegraph.

WITH regard to the utilisation of the water-power of the Niagara Falls for the generation of electric force it is stated by *Engineering* that the same principle has just been applied to light Mr. J. Campbell White's baronial residence of Overtoun, in Dumbartonshire, on the Clyde. The waters from the neighbouring hills are collected into a reservoir capable of containing 700,000 gallons, and descend in a twelve-inch castiron pipe by a fall of 170ft. to the turbine and dynamo house. The water-supply is continuous, and the plant is in duplicate, each set being capable of running the whole installation of 300 lights of 16 candle power. It seems that this is not the first case in this country in which mountain streams have been utilised for generating electricity, but, unfortunately, our contemporary does not specify the previous instances.

THE sequel to the Morès trial exhibits a pleasing picture of manners inside a French officers' mess. M. Cremieu-Foa entered the mess-room of the regiment while the officers were at luncheon, with the object of throwing his glove at Lieutenant Trochu, and thereby forcing him to the duel which he had previously declined. Seizing a stick, the gallant lieutenant belaboured his assailant as hard as he could, receiving in return several severe kicks. "My comrades then interfered, and threw several bottles and decanters at his head. A syphon of seltzer water caught him near the temple." "Threw several bottles and decanters at him" is really too good. To complete the spectacle of military manners it only needed that the colonel should sit on M. Cremieu-Foa's head, while the senior major prodded him with a carving-fork. If this is a fair specimen of the way French quarrels would be likely to be fought out in private, it is certainly far more decorous and far less dangerous that they should be settled on the bloodless field of honour—carefully avoiding the Marquis de Morès. In French hands, the syphon is mightier than the sword.

Princess Christian, as President of the Royal British Nurses' Association, has addressed an earnest and opportune appeal to trained nurses, that may not be otherwise engaged, urging them to volunteer their valuable services in the battle against cholera. The operations of the association have been carefully organised so as to support, with the greatest possible efficiency, the independent action of the public authorities ; and it is plain that individual assistance from trained volunteers can be disposed of to the highest advantage under the directions of the officers of the association. The superiority that comes of training is an important factor in the fight against so fell and active an enemy, and may easily secure victory where the best intentions of uninstructed service might fail disastrously. We have no doubt that a prompt and gratifying response will be made to the humane and patriotic challenge of Princess Christian's address.

PRACTICALLY the United States has seen the last of the "buffalo," or, more strictly, the "bison," who plays so conspicuous a part in the prairie romances of Fenimore Cooper. According to Mr. Grinnell's article in the new number of "Scribner," the last straggling bull has now disappeared from the prairies, and if specimens are found in the Yellowstone National Park, it is only because there they are a curiosity of natural history which the Government protects from destruction. There are "mountain buffalo," and from their habit of living in the thick timber and on the rough mountain sides, they are only now and then seen by visitors to the Park. They were last winter estimated at not less than four hundred. In the far North-West, in the Peace River District, there may still be found a few wood buffalo. Estimates of their number, however, can only be mere guesses, since they are scattered over many thousand square miles of territory, which is without inhabitants, and for the most part unexplored.

FRENCH authors have of late been devoting in their novels a good deal of attention to the working of divorce, as it affects the lives of the children of a pair who have sundered their marriage tie. In "Rose and Ninette" (1 vol., Fisher Unwin), M. Alphonse Daudet takes up the theme, and gives us a study "of the morals and manners of the day." M. Regis de Fagan, a dramatic author, married to a frivolous and spiteful woman, allows himself to appear guilty and is divorced with his wife's connivance. His two daughters are allowed to visit him once a fortnight ; and these visits are the single delight of the father's life. De Fagan is a sort of modern "Pere Goriot." The daughters infinitely prefer sharing the gaiety of their fashionable mother's existence to that of their serious father. When the mother marries again, they still remain with her, and in the last glimpse that we have of the melancholy De Regis, we see him shrinking from the sight of his two children driving past gay and radiant with their mother. Miss Mary J. Serrano is certainly not equal to the task of translating M. Daudet. We do not expect to find in any rendering into a foreign tongue the grace of his style, with all its delicate incisiveness, its play of unforeseen epithets, but the lady sometimes scarcely seems to grasp the meaning of the original. What can be said for a translation that thus interprets : "Mais quand on a des enfants le divorce n'est meme pas une solution !" "When one has children it is not even a dissolution of the bond." The clumsiness of the phrase is not redeemed by the fidelity of its rendering.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the discussion on the Exchange difficulties at the Chamber of Commerce last week, I was sorry to see that the Hon. Mr. Beaufort began his long speech by calling names. He called me the "Local representative of the Bi-metallic League," a position to which I have no claim, but at the same time a position which I should be proud to hold. If I were to follow Mr. Beaufort's example, I might begin by calling him the "Local representative of the 'Do-nothing Association,'" and if I could fulfil the duties of the post Mr. Beaufort puts upon me, only half as well as he does this new post of his, I think, I would deserve the thanks of the business community of this city.

But while I forgive Mr. Beaufort his sneer at me and at the Bi-metallic League, I think he was a little rough on our chairman. Mr. Symons was in an admittedly difficult position. He had changed his views very recently, but that he has been a student of bi-metallic literature, and that he considers some prominent bi-metallists as safe men to be followed, is evident from his bringing so fully before us the opinions of Mr. Herman Schmidt. Mr. Beaufort may not be aware of it, but in sneering at the Bi-metallic League he was really sneering at the authority on which the most forcible part of the chairman's speech was based, for Mr. Herman Schmidt is an out-and-out bi-metallist, and in fact is secretary of the League in London. Mr. Schmidt is no "Do Nothing," and Mr. Symons did well in commending his writings to his audience, I venture to think that those who study his writings will see that he points to the only really satisfactory way out of our present troubles. The letters Mr. Symons quoted were written with special reference to the proposals for a gold standard, but this would cause a further appreciation of gold which has really been the cause of all the troubles we were met to consider.

From what I have seen of the opinions of mercantile men in Bombay during this visit to India, I am pleased to find so many of them bi-metallists, and I have been told that had our resolution been a bi-metallic one, it would still have been carried. But I think we were wise in refraining from recommending one remedy or another, and sticking to points on which none but Mr. Beaufort's "Do Nothing-wallas" could object.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD MILLER.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AN ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Those present were :—Colonel Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Balchandra, Dr. A. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkissondass Narrotumdass, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff and K. N. Kabrajee.

GARLICK'S INDIAN PATENT STONE.

The following was recorded : Letter No. 13439, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had entrusted the work of paving verandahs on the ground floors of the halalkhors' chawls, in Khurshedji Suklaji Street, with Indian patent stone, to the Garlick Indian Patent Stone Company. The cost Rs. 1,741, to be met out of savings on the grant for the work.

The Committee then considered letter No. 13462, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that he proposes to lay down Indian patent stone in the Foras Road Market and the new Mutton Market at Crawford Market in lieu of the blue stone pavement, as the former was considered to be a much more satisfactory material for market paving. The Indian stone to be laid 1¼" thick on concrete, and the cost Rs. 47 per 100 square feet, would be almost the same as that of blue stone pavement. Requesting sanction to the work being entrusted to the Garlick Indian Patent Stone Company.

Mr. Grattan Geary proposed, and Mr. Oxenham seconded, that the necessary sanction be given.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee considered that a ten years' guarantee ought to be given, as it was an experiment, and substituting a durable and tried material for one which was not thoroughly known. He proposed as an amendment that a guarantee of ten years be given.

Dr. Balchandra considered that a ten years' guarantee was impracticable.

Mr. K. M. Shroff asked what would become of a guarantee if the company dissolved ? It would be simply worthless.

Mr. Grattan Geary pointed out that scientific experiments which he himself had seen, had proved that cements had stood a greater amount of pressure than natural stones could be expected to stand. There were at Rome samples of artificial stone which had survived the marble structures around them. He did not see why they should mistrust the patent stone as it had been tried by the Government with satisfactory results at Calcutta.

Mr. Kabrajee agreed to modify his amendment for a guarantee for a period of five years.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that for the purpose for which it was required, Indian patent stone was infinitely superior to blue stone.

Dr. Viegas asked if the maintenance for five years would increase the price ?

Mr. Geary asked if there was any example on record where five a years' guarantee had been asked for a pavement ?

The amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1892 was considered.

Dr. Balchandra moved that in forwarding the Health Officer's report to the Corporation, they should recommend that a small fire engine be reserved for the purpose of flushing house gullies, as recommended by the Health Officer.

The Commissioner said that the Fire Brigade was not supported in this city for the purpose of flushing unclean gullies. He also regretted that the Health Officer had not communicated his views to him earlier as they had just sold four, the whole stock of their old fire engines.

It was decided to forward the report with the recommendation.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Administration Report for 1891-92 was laid before the Committee, and will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting. The Secretary will submit a draft review of the report.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The Committee considered letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner reporting on the Accountant-General's letter on the account system of the Bombay Municipality, and forwarding memorandum, dated 17th idem, from the Chief Accountant.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read a resolution to the Committee which he had drafted, and which reviewed the chief points mentioned in the Chief Accountant's report. On the motion of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik its consideration was postponed till the next meeting.

THE TANSA MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Commissioner was requested by the Standing Committee to report to them, with regard to the resolution of the Corporation, asking the Committee to recommend the granting of a sum of money sufficient to defray the cost of erecting an obelisk or column at Tansa, commemorating the undertaking and opening of the Tansa works. The inscription for the column has already been decided upon and published.

THE Executive Committee of the Manchester Ship Canal have issued a statement of estimated expenditure from the first day of last June to Dec. 31, 1893, by which time it is expected that the canal will be open for traffic to Manchester. To be placed against this estimated expenditure are the available resources of the company, of which also there is given a statement. The result is more favourable than the general public, judging from the somewhat alarmist criticisms of a few months since, might have expected. In the first place the "estimated cost of works and equipment" is put at £2,183,433, while the estimated general expenditure amounts to £643,921, thus raising the total to £2,827,354. But as the available resources are given at £1,563,072, the foregoing total is reduced to £1,264,282. Finally, after allowing a further sum for "contingencies," the balance is estimated at £1,489,282. Among the available resources are, besides a large sum of cash in hand, more than six hundred thousand pounds as unissued balances of mortgage debentures. Moreover, the company have not included in their estimate of available resources, the estimated revenues of the Bridgewater undertaking, nor the million pounds at which they value certain lands, nor their unsold plant. According to the forecast made in these statements Manchester should become a seaport within the next sixteen months.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been issued. The actual report consists of only seventy-seven pages, but there is a seven-page minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar :—

In Part I it is stated that one great effect of the Relief Act of 1879 has undoubtedly been to make the professional money-lender more cautious in advancing loans, except on the security of land, and the agriculturist more reluctant to borrow where the security of land is required. The evidence collected by the Commission shows that this result has been accompanied by a marked result in unnecessary borrowing, while the provisions of the Act as to compound interest and the limitation of the amount of interest which a court can award, undoubtedly discourage long credit and renewals, and tend to prevent the accumulation of debt. The evidence, however, is insufficient to enable the Commission to determine the present amount of agricultural indebtedness, or two express with confidence any opinion as to how that burden compares with what it was in 1879, when the Act was passed: but there is a considerable body of evidence to show that the position of the ryot is much stronger and more independent than it was. Some have become more thrifty, and manage to get on without borrowing. Dealings with fellow-ryots have to a much greater extent than formerly taken the place of dealings with professional money-lenders. There was a considerable number of these agricultural money-lenders at the time of the Ryot Commission, but the amount of their business was then small. Though the terms demanded by both classes of lenders appear in most cases to be identical, there is no question that the agriculturist creditor is more amenable to public opinion and more considerate in his treatment of the debtor than the sahukar. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the custom of making over the crop to the local baniya has lost ground, and the ryot now, as a rule, takes the harvested produce into the market. Much of this striking improvement is doubtless due to the great expansion of trade, and the opening of new fields for labour, which followed the construction of the Dhond-Manmar and the Southern Mahratta Railways, and the extension and improvement of other communications, to the introduction in places of irrigation from canals and tanks and to a run of seasons, following the commencement of the Act, which, if not uniformly good, were, for the Deccan, apparently above the average. But there can be no question that the Act has materially helped the ryot to profit from these advantages.

In Part II of the report it is stated that, subject to certain modifications, the Commission consider that the Act should not only be retained in the Deccan, but may with advantage be extended to other provinces where the problem of agricultural indebtedness has presented itself. Whether those provisions of the Act which deal with going behind the bond should be made applicable to debtors generally, is a question to which the Commission are not in a position to give a definite answer. There is nothing unfair to creditors in those provisions, but the practical and financial difficulties of applying such a law on an extensive scale might possibly be insuperable. The adoption of a special law for agriculturists is justified by pressing social and political necessity.

Part III reviews the revenue system in force in the Bombay Presidency, the rigidity of which is declared to be one of the causes which lead the ryot into fresh debt. The following is a summary of the provisions which the Commission consider should be embodied in an Act for the protection of agriculturists. The Act should apply not merely to the Deccan but should be applicable to other places where a similar problem has presented itself. The appearance of the defendant should be obligatory. Agriculturists should be sued in certain classes of cases in those courts only within whose jurisdiction they reside. In certain classes of cases the court should be required to examine both parties, and to go behind the bond by inquiring into the history of the transaction from its commencement. Separate accounts of interest and principal should be taken in a certain specified manner. No interest should be decreed in excess of the amount of principal found to be due. Compound interest on an account current should be prohibited, and conversions of or agreements to convert accumulated interest into principal should not be allowed, if considered to be unreasonable. The court should have power, on the application of the mortgagor, to revise, with prospective effect, mortgage contracts by which profits are taken without an account in lieu of interest, if found to be burdensome to the mortgagor. The court should have the power to reduce unreasonable interest in the Deccan. Only mortgagors should be entitled to a decree for redemption. Even though the period fixed by the mortgage has not expired, the court should have the same power to order payment by instalments, and to alter instalments on good cause being shewn in the case of decrees for redemption, foreclosure and sale as it has in the case of money decrees. Mortgagors should have power to sue for an account, and should be allowed a reasonable time after the account is made up to apply to have a decree passed for redemption. Agriculturist debtors should have power to sue for an account. The court should have enlarged powers of ordering payment by instalments. No agriculturist should be liable to arrest or imprisonment in execution of a decree for money. The immoveable property of an agriculturist, other than one-half of his standing crops, should be exempted from attachment and sale, unless specifically pledged, but the court should have power to assign for a certain period the profit of any land, not required by the debtor for his support, for the benefit of the creditor. A special insolvency procedure should be provided. All sales, mortgages and long leases of land should be in writing and be registered. The provisions of Chapter IX, as to receipts and statements of accounts, should be retained. The court should have power of recognising payments out of court, even when not certified.

The administrative measures recommended in the Deccan are : crops attached should be sold standing by the revenue authorities ; suspensions of revenue should be granted as a matter of course in bad years ; suitable dates for payment of revenue instalments should be fixed ; the preparation and maintenance of a correct record of proprietary rights in land.

Then follow the alterations recommended in the ordinary law. These include the constitution of village munsiffs under a separate Act ; constitution of conciliators (if conciliation is retained) under a separate Act ; conciliators to have power (1) to refuse to record agreements which they consider unreasonable, and (2) to record statements of parties the alteration of the period of limitation in suits on bonds, or on accounts, to six years ; the amendment of the Contract Act, so as to make contracts voidable where a creditor has taken undue advantage of the simplicity or the necessities of his debtor ; the amendment of the Evidence Act, so as to throw, where the parties are not on an equality, the burden of proving the consideration for and good faith of the transaction on the party possessing the advantage ; the amendment of Act XXVIII of 1855, so as to give the court equitable power of reducing unconsionable interest ; some modification of section 337 A of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to prevent it from being used to defeat the intention of Section 266, Civil Procedure Code ; some amendment of Section 525, Civil Procedure Code, and of the Registration Act, so as to prevent the abuse of arbitration procedure.

The action of the Commission in examining into the Bombay Revenue system, and discussing the necessity for executive reform, has given great umbrage to Lord Harris's Government. In a letter dated the 6th instant, Mr. Lee Warner, Chief Secretary, draws attention to the statement in part III, that the Government of Bombay considered it undesirable to nominate any witnesses, and that the public, in consequence of this, will not improbably attach to the criticism of the Commission in Part III a value which they are hardly able to claim. The Commission went beyond the terms of their appointment, and yet, while it was informed that it might summon and examine any Government officers, did not call a single Revenue Commissioner, Collector, or Assistant Collector, or Officer of the Survey and Settlement Department. As to the four recommendations made, the main one that suspensions should be granted as a matter of course, means really a reversion to a system tried and found faulty, and eventually superseded by that now in force. Mr. Lee Warner strongly combats such a proposal, and goes on to say :—"The omission of this Government to offer witnesses would have been misunderstood, without reference to the fact that it never anticipated that the Commission would, on the evidence before them, attack a system which has received well nigh the unanimous support of the local revenue officers during the last forty years, including Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Pedder, Sir James Peile, Colonel Coussmaker Anderson, Mr. Theodore Stewart and others, who have made a special study of the question. It is a system, moreover, which has been deliberately selected by the Government of India for introduction into the Berars, and by first class Native States like Kolhapur. The recommendation of the Commission that suitable dates for the payment of revenue instalments should be fixed, is cordially endorsed by the Bombay Government, but the question of what dates are most suitable is not easily determined. The two other recommendations, that crops attached should be sold standing and that a correct record of

proprietory rights should be prepared and maintained require further detailed examination. In regard to the latter suggestion, the question of cost must be examined, and the Governor in Council would have been glad if the Commission had made him acquainted with its intention to discuss these subjects, that he might have suggested to them sources of information and inquiry, in order that their recommendations might have been expressed in greater fulness."

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is recorded that Napoleon, whilst undergoing his incarceration at St. Helena, gave utterance to the remarkable statement that either the Russians or Chinese would predominate the world at the end of this century. At this distance of time, it is difficult to say, whether this was a sarcasm levelled at the British, who had destroyed his power or the result of a far-seeing penetration as to the probable development of the peculiar characteristics of the Tartar and Mongolian races. Be that as it may, there can be no question that these two nationalities have done much, and are doing more to fulfil the prophesy. Hitherto they have been acting independently of one another in endeavouring to get the better of the Anglo-Saxon races, but now there is a glimmering of evidence before the world that at no distant date they mean to act in concert. The Chinese were slow to open their ports to the commerce of the world, yet they were not slow in sending their surplus population to the States, Australia and other suitable countries. The two former in order to maintain their existence were compelled to pass drastic laws to stop the overwhelming immigration of the wily Mongolian; thus, for a time, Chinese expansion has been blocked. Russia is still pursuing her hereditary and subtle progressive policy of aggression and aggrandisement. Last year she appeared upon the Pamirs, but withdrew after many profuse apologies. The same thing has again happened this year with mischievous results. This quasi-scientific expedition has not only pushed further eastward, but succeeded by the most diabolical hypocrisy in stirring up strife amongst the subjects of the Amir our ally. In the mean time the Czar, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the British, has publicly censured the leader of the gang, and has by the same means repudiated all responsibility for his actions. But does the merest novice in Muscovite diplomacy believe in the declamatory utterances of the Head of all the Russias? No, the more pointed and blatant the public censure, the more cordial will be Captain Yanoff's private reception at court, and it may be taken for granted that he has done an exceptionally clever thing, especially when we take into consideration another proposed development in connection with the acquisition of the Pamirs, viz., to colonise them with loyal industrious Russian peasants.

There can only be one conclusion to the ultimate intention of such a measure. At the present time Russia has no native base nearer than the Caspian Sea to carry on military operations against India, but with a flourishing agricultural colony located on the Pamirs this difficulty would be cancelled. During the development of this colony it may be taken for granted that these scientific (?) expeditions would penetrate into Eastern Turkistan and Mongolia until they effected a junction with the Chinese Empire. Some such intention is on the "tapis" by the telegram to hand this week stating that "Russia had arranged with China to establish consulates in Central China, Manchuria and Mongolia, with the object of ousting British commerce from these parts." Should this scheme take place, not only will endeavours be made to oust our commerce, but every nerve will be strained to prejudice the Mongolian mind against us. So that at the end of twenty years, if all these pretty plans are by our supineness permitted to fructify and mature, Russia and China will form an offensive alliance and, at an opportune moment, swoop down on India and devastate the whole land with fire and sword from the Hindoo Koosh to Cape Comorin. The question may be seriously asked. Are our statesmen going to quietly submit to these crafty intrigues against our power?

Are the people of India themselves, both Anglo-Indians and natives, to yearly submit to these dangers on their frontiers and menaces against their prosperity and peace without entering their protests? Certainly not. A hard-and-fast frontier line must be drawn and Russia given unmistakeably to understand, that by crossing this line it would lead to a *casus belli*, and that the war might not possibly be extinguished until we had driven her hordes across the Caspian Sea, elevated Siberia into an independent kingdom, and destroyed her power and prestige for ever. Whilst we retain possession of Epypt and control the Suez Canal such a Herculian task would not be beyond our ability to perform; and until we can come to a better understanding with St. Petersburg the Machiavelian proposals of Sir Charles Dilke, with regard to the evacuation of Egypt, must not be entertained. France, the ally of Russia, is alone clamouring amongst the purely European nations for this consummation. Strange and paradoxical as it may seem, Russia is coquetting with another Republic, having seized some British sealers in Behring Sea, sold the vessels, and imprisoned the crews. This high-handed proceeding has no doubt been done in deference to American public opinion, and in detestation of the British. With regard to this seizure the Russians have advanced the preposterous and untenable dogma that their maritime jurisdiction extends a thousand miles from the shore. It remains to be seen whether the Czar will repudiate this piratical proceeding on the part of his subordinates.—Yours, &c.,

PAX.

Sept. 20.

A QUESTION FOR THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Doubtless Miss Lucy Booth at the Welcome meeting at the Novelty Theatre to-morrow (Thursday) night, will, according to Salvation Army custom, beg assistance from the public "to carry on the war." We think the Bombay public ought, before giving any assistance, enquire why it was necessary for four Salvationists to go all the way to Colombo to welcome "Col." Booth, and we see by the shipping intelligence that four Salvationists returned last week, and Miss Booth with a retinue of half a dozen came this week from Colombo. The expense of the above useless travelling could not have been less than Rs. 400. Would any church dignitary, landing in Colombo from England, have such a deputation from Bombay to meet him, and would he travel to Bombay with such a retinue?

INQUIRER.

DURBAR AT BHAMO.

AT a durbar held recently at Bhamo, Mr. Fryer, having paid a high tribute to the work done by last year's columns, said that the work so begun would be continued steadily, till peace and order have been thoroughly established in the Kachin Hills. Speaking of the policy towards the Kachin Tsawbwas in future, he said that the first question was slavery. "There are two descriptions of slavery amongst the Kachins, domestic or contract slavery, and slavery by capture. Slaves who have voluntarily surrendered their liberty to satisfy a debt, and hereditary slaves, are, I understand, well treated, and are considered to be members of their masters' families. So long as these slaves are satisfied with their conditions I do not propose at present to interfere with them, but no ill-treatment of slaves will be allowed. If a slave run away, the Government will not interfere to assist his master to recover him. The whole system of slavery is regarded with disapproval by the British Government, and the surrender of slaves captured in raids will be insisted on. The second question is that of tribute. Last year Sir Alexander Mackenzie left it to the discretion of civil officers to levy tribute at a rate varying from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per household. The rates levied were very various. I have now proposed to fix the rate of Rs. 2-8 per household all round, for five years. This rate is moderate, and can be easily paid by all but the poorest, for whom reductions may be proposed by the Deputy Commissioner. The variety of rates must lead to jealousy and discontent, and it is better to fix a rate which can easily be paid, and which will not be enhanced for five years. The third question is that of the possession of arms. Arms will not be taken from the Kachins who require them for their own protection, or who have earned claim to special consideration by loyal assistance to our officers. Where arms are not needed, and where the Government can afford efficient protection to Kachins they will not be allowed to carry arms, except for purposes of sport, in small numbers. The carrying of arms, except for protection, leads to violence and disorder, and peaceful citizens do not require deadly weapons. The Governments of China and Great Britain are on the most friendly terms, and between the officials of the two Governments on this border there are now pleasant relations and mutual good-will. I have reason to anticipate that the boundary between the two Governments will soon be amicably settled, and I look forward to constant and familiar intercourse between our officials and those of China, which will conduce to the development of trade, and to the well-being of the subjects of both Goverments. I have just been informed that the Governor of Yunan has issued an order permitting the Chinese under his jurisdiction to sell mules to officers of the British Government. This shows the friendly disposition of the Chinese officials. I am glad to see so many Chinese present here to-day. I am persuaded that our Chinese fellow-subjects are well disposed to the Government under whose protection they live and flourish. I wish to remind the Chinese that if they elect to live in British territory they must conform to British laws and intitutions, and must not expect to be treated differently from other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. There is one law for all alike, and to this all who live in British territory must submit. The thrift and enterprise of the Chinese make them welcome to Burma, where they enjoy the same privileges as all other subjects. The customs and habits of the Chinese will not be interfered with, unless they run counter to English law, and so far as my own observation goes I believe that the Chinese are contented and happy under the Government of Burma. Sir Alexander Mackenzie said last year that he hoped the Burmese and Shan inhabitants of this district would be relieved soon from the heavy requisitions made on them for transport for troops and police. I am glad to say that some improvements have been made to the main lines of communication in the district. More will be done as funds allow. The Mu Valley railway is making good progress, and when the railway reaches Myitkyina a good many of the difficulties now experienced will disappear. I trust that it will be possible soon to find more civil officers to be appointed to the charge of divisions of the district, and that more outposts will be established, so that the necessity for moveable columns will decrease, and transport requirements will be lessened."

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

DR. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer of Bombay, has presented the following report of the health of the City to the Corporation Standing Committee for the second quarter of 1892:—

The mortality during the second quarter is less than in the previous quarter. The deaths, which in April had risen to 2,599, fell in June to 1,813, and the death-rate declined from 37·95 in April to 26·48 in June. Although this improvement in public health in the last month of the period is re-assuring, still the health of the City, as exhibited in the total mortality, cannot be considered to have been favourable. The mortality has decreased from diseases of the respiratory system, fevers, small-pox, measles, and phthisis, while it has increased from the following causes:—Diarrhœa, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the generative system and debility. I am glad to be able to record that you sanctioned the use of a steam-engine in flushing gullies in Kamattipura and in other portions of the City during the hot season. I had been anxious for years to get a steam-engine for gully flushing, but could not get one before. We have also now in the Health Department a hand-engine for flushing. Until the construction of the Tansa Lake it was not possible to give so much water to flush, but, now that it is possible, I would recommend that an engine be continually used in flushing gullies in the most crowded portions of the city; not only are there the gullies, but the sides of houses to be washed clean. Exclusive of still-born, 6,757 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 437 less than in the last quarter, but 289 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 32·89 calculated on the population of 1891. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,786 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay that 3,286 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 50 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 75 less than in the last quarter, but 440 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year and 477 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,728 were referred to remittent fever, being 100 less than in the last quarter, but 323 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 322 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 13 more than in the past quarter and 107 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 107 were ascribed to ague, being 11 more than in the last quarter and 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and 3 were referred to enteric fever. In all, 2,160 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 121 less than in the preceding quarter, but 152 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. From measles 291 deaths were registered, being 60 less than in the last quarter and 38 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 35 more than in the last quarter and 36 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 43 cases, of which 39 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 307 less than in the last quarter, but 15 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 1,037 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system; of these, 709 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 96 less than in the last quarter, but 21 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 181 were referred to pneumonia, being 170 less than in the last quarter, and 9 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From diseases of the digestive system 578 deaths were registered, being 51 more than in the past quarter and 51 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diarrhœa 282 deaths were referred, being 55 more than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To dysentery 138 deaths were ascribed, being 4 more than in the past quarter and 20 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 158 deaths were referred, being 8 less than in the last quarter, but 27 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To affections of the nervous system 578 deaths were ascribed, being 44 more than in the last quarter, but 59 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. Two deaths from hydrophobia were reported From diseases of the generative system 67 deaths were registered, being 18 more than in the last quarter and 11 more than in corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 30 deaths from puerperal fever. To disease of the circulatory system 30 deaths were referred, being 11 less than in the last quarter and 7 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To the general affection dropsy 27 deaths were ascribed, being 1 more than in the last quarter and 10 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 17 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system, being 7 less than in the last quarter and 1 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 27 deaths were registered, being 1 more than in the preceding quarter and 11 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 10 deaths were registered under the head of leprosy, being 14 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system 7 deaths were due, being 4 more than in the last quarter, but 2 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The number of premature births is 2 less than in the last quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from old age and debility were 9 more than in the last quarter and 88 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 98, being 2 more than in the last quarter and 16 more than in the corresponding months of the past year, 22 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 14 more than in the last quarter and 12 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 10 were suicidal and 12 accidental; of the latter 3 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 5 more than in the last quarter, but 4 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 5 were suicidal and 12 accidental, and in 3 instances the circumstances under which the death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown below:—

	Per 1,000
Hindus	29·64
Hindus, low caste	56·49
Mussalman	41·88
Parsees	25·70
Europeans	24·44

The infant mortality is 136 more than in the preceding quarter and 270 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 3,356 children under 14 years of age died.

		Per 1,000 of Population.
Under 1 year	2,226	352·06
,, 2 years	716	212·10
,, 3 ,,	257	72·68
,, 4 ,,	157	48·56

At the burying and burning grounds of the City 4,711 bodies were buried, 2,096 burnt, and 313 conveyed to the Towers of Silence.

3,548 living—1,783 male, 1,765 female—and 365 still-born births were registed, being 208 less than in the last quarter, and 231 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last census was 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 femles, the birth-rate would be equal to 29·46.

THE latest seasonable novelty in the stationers' shops abroad is "post-cards for tourists," which, presupposing that the latter-day tourist has not much time for writing letters, require only the insertion of a few words here and there in the printed text, and the address. The printed text on these cards runs as follows:—"Dear—, Only a line or two. I am glad to say I am well, and hope you are the same. The weather is—. Write before—. Love to all. In great haste."

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

WRITING on the 17th instant, the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—The approach of the Doorga Poojah is in evidence in the usual notices by Government Departments, Banks, &c. Some five years ago there was a great talk of reducing these holidays to simply the two or three imperatively religious days of the festival, and some advance was even made in that direction by a hybrid arrangement under which the banks were open till 1 P. M. on certain days. It seems almost a pity that the move was not persevered in, for it is high time the system was made more obsolete. It did very well in the pre-canal days of the gorgeous East for everyone, big and small, to close up their offices for twelve days or a fortnight, and for Clive-street to appear as a city of the dead. Even later when jute and tea were mere sucklings, it mattered not, but surely as things are at the present day it is absurd for banks to remain closed even from a Tuesday evening to Monday morning. To numbers of men the notices of this lengthened closure are a mere farce as they have to be at business all the same. These poojahs come at a time when the export trade is at its heaviest, and it is undoubted that a certain dislocation and annoyance results to the many houses who keep open the same as if the poojahs were a thing unknown. Goods trains arrive and the stuff has to be taken delivery of, ships and steamers come and go, hackeries laden with jute and tea block the streets, and with but few exceptions, the multitude of brokers of every nationality are on show, Government and Banking notices telling of the holidays notwithstanding. Under the Negotiable Instruments Act the holidays are fixed by the Local Government, but it does not appear to be perfectly clear that it is absolutely incumbent on every Hindu to devote from Tuesday evening, 27th September, till Monday, morning, 3rd October to religious rites and devotions. If a briefer period of seclusion is all that is needed by the worshippers of the exacting Doorga, the holidays should certainly be curtailed proportionately. As far as merchants are concerned it is pretty certain they would more gladly fall into the idea of allowing their clerks a fortnight in the year in turn, the same as is done at home, and it is hoped before the list of holidays under the Act is decided on for 1893 that a closer scrutiny will be made into the matter.

Something out of the ordinary in the way of a new Company has been before Calcutta for a fortnight. The industry is of undoubted importance to the food supplies of Calcutta and the surrounding country, and though the subject has been much studied and written about, there has never before been any properly organised scheme put before the public. The Bengal Fisheries, Limited, is the name of the Company. Messrs. John Ashworth and Company are the Managing Agents who, in conjunction with Captain J. H. Row, have advanced the scheme to the stage of a prospectus. Considerable trouble has been gone to for the purpose of collecting and putting together all the latest information on the subject, and a special report by Dr. Alcock the Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey Department, points to the Sea-fisheries of the Bay of Bengal as of value well-nigh incalculable. The report gives an exhaustive description of the varieties of fish in the Bay and of the swarms at special localities. Dr. Alcock proceeds, that they are unknown, uncared for, and unappreciated, but that it is equally true they will prove a mine of wealth if exploited with the required tenacity of purpose to work them in the face of the apathy and incredulity that has hitherto existed. The prospectus is full and comprehensive and embraces the various details of the business. At the first it is proposed experimentally to confine the efforts to the trade in dried fish and sale of fish "Sounds," and as this is perfected in detail the other profitable branches will be taken up. The trade in direct fish upon a working capital of Rs. 50,000 (the first issue of shares) is estimated to give a profit of 20 per cent. The capital of the company as registered is 2½ lakhs in shares of Rs. 100. Neither the Managing Agents nor Captain Row are to be remunerated except by commission on gross sale value of the products of the company. The first issue is nearly all subscribed to and the list of allottees gives the names of almost every commercial man in Calcutta of any importance. The fish supply of Calcutta is miserably small and of little variety, and any scheme for adding to and improving it would be gladly received. After the company has graduated in the more important and extensive branches of the business the luxury of oysters will be taken in hand, and the cultivation of oyster parks and beds will no doubt become an important industry, and this one prospect alone should be a sufficient inducement to support the scheme in its earlier stages. Mr. Ashworth and Captain Row are both most enthusiastic in perfecting all matters connected with the Company and the carrying out of the measures proposed.

The week has been comparatively dull and uneventful, and as far as the banks are concerned there has been a general slackness in trade. The weather may have had something to do with it for we are passing through a genuine September as regards the damp and exhausting heat for which the month is notorious down in these parts. Yesterday forenoon was specially depressing and by mutual consent and arrangement the exchange banks informally intimated that they would close at 2 o'clock, and to-day being Saturday there is of course the usual shutting up at that hour, much to the relief of the crowd. The Clearing House returns given below bear out the idea of it having been a quiet week, the amount passed through from Monday to Saturday (to-day) having been only 166 lakhs.

The freight market has been more animated during the week and steamer rates have been higher in consequence. Owing to the available supply of space in steamers leaving this month being limited, and a fair number of ready shippers presenting themselves, the rate for jute went by degrees to 20s. and even that rate is now being refused. Rates slightly forward are also affected and for October for Dundee 22s. 6d. has been done, also a couple of charters for November at 25s. Sailors have fixed for jute at 22s. 6d. and at 20s.

In the local market jute is again easier and prices are roughly three annas a maund down. In baled, prices are quiet and unchanged and there is a little doing owing to the dullness of the home market, where first marks have steadily dropped from £10-5 at the beginning of the week to £9-10. In both markets, speculators are selling for a fall. The local estimated stocks are 230,000 drums. In jute fabrics there is nothing especially to note, rates have been steady for near and esier for forward delivery, and in cornsacks higher prices have been paid.

The money market is much in the same condition as last week both as regards European quarters and the bazaar. With the approach of the poojahs there should be signs of some little demands but nothing is apparent yet. Thirty days' discounts have been done at 2¼ for first class, and 3¼ to 4 for sixty and ninety day's, but little has been done for the reason that hardly any paper has come in the direction of the banks and discount houses. On Government securities there has been a fair lending business at bank minimum. On good joint stock shares and debentures there is abundance of accomodation available at 6 per cent and there have been borrowings at 5¼ and 5.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended Sept. 10, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	61,000	63,000	4,000	1,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	132	137	9	278
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	6,81,636	7,70,825	39,295	14,91,806
Total for 10 weeks.	7,42,636	8,33,825	43,295	16,19,806
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	69,248	1,11,870	1,082	1,82,200
Per mile of Ry do.	150	243	2	395
Total to corresponding date do.	7,04,103	10,04,058	35,159	17,43,320

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 54,200
Do. to date .... ,, 1,23,514

THE Maharajah of Travancore has erected a beautiful Celtic cross, decorated with the characteristic interlacing work, at Trevandrum, to the memory of the late Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen. The inscription runs—"In memory of William Douglass Brodie Ketchen, Colonel, Madras Light Cavalry, Commandant for eleven years of the Nair Brigade. Born in Nairn, Scotland, 22nd May 1841. Died in Trevandrum, 22nd March 1890. His self-sacrificing zeal, steady devotion to duty and rare administrative ability, gained for him the confidence of his superiors and the regard of all. This cross is erected by His Higness Rama Varmah, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore, who entertains a deep sense of the valuable services of the deceased to the State, and who deplores his untimely death as that of a sincere personal friend." Then follows a Sanscrit text from the Mahabarata, an ancient sacred writing, signifying—"He was resorted to by the good and the clever as naturally as the rivers seek the ocean."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

SECOND DAY.

THE following details of the second day's play at Poona are given by the *Deccan Herald*. As was the case on the first day, the northern and southern boundaries of the cricket field were lined with spectators, several rows deep. The Presidency team completed their second innings yesterday before lunch time for 79. The Parsees then went in and made 40 for the loss of three wickets. But for a shocking bit of fielding the third wicket ought to have fallen before 10 runs were shewn on the board and the chances of the Presidency team eventually winning would certainly have looked brighter than they now do. The Parsees have only 47 runs to make to win, with 7 wickets yet to fall, and we should be very much surprised if they should fail to accomplish this.

Play commenced yesterday punctually at 11-30 a. m., the Presidency going in for their second innings. The captain of the team Dr. Trask and Mr. Steel went to the wicket first to oppose the attack by Messrs. M. E. Pavri and M. D. Kanga. Pavri bowled a maiden to Steel, and Trask scored a single off Kanga's first ball, Steel following up by making a single off the third ball. Pavri then delivered another maiden, and in the first ball of his next over, Kanga scattered Trask's stumps, the ball breaking in a great deal from the leg (2-1-1). D. Kanga kept the wicket in place of Cooper whose foot had been injured on the first day by a fast ball from Clark. Poore filled Trask's place. He and Steel scored a single each of Pavri's third over. Poore also scored a single off Kanga and Pavri bowled another maiden. Two more singles were scored off Kanga. Poore then cut Pavri hard but young Mody was very smart in picking the ball up and returned it so smartly that only one run could be got. Steel then smacked Pavri for 2 and put the next ball away in the slips for a single. 10 runs were now shown on the telegraph board. Kanga having bowled a maiden for his next over, Poore made a pretty cut off Pavri and ran 3 for it, and followed up by pulling a long hop from Kanga round to leg for 4, the ball being driven to the west boundary. He also drove Kanga, in the same over for 2, and brought the 20 on the board. Steel was nearly dismissed in the next over from Pavri; he lifted the ball to mid-off but Writer was not quite able to get up to it. Steel, however, smacked the next ball of Pavri's to mid-on for 2. Writer now relieved Kanga at the far end, and bowled a maiden to Poore. Steel again smacked Pavri hard, but the ball was splendidly stopped by R. Mody. Poore lifted the third ball of Writer's second over above the man fielding at mid-on and scored 2 off it. R. E. Mody now relieved Pavri of the bowling from the pavilion end. Steel drove Mody's third ball to square leg for 3, and Pavri drove the last ball of the over to the southern boundary for 4. Steel then put Writer away to leg nicely for 2, but in the next ball his stumps were scattered by Writer (33-2-13). Wilkins joined Poore who now drove Mody to leg for 3, the wicket-keeper going in pursuit of the ball, and then ran two singles, one off Writer and the other off Mody. Two byes being run 40 was hoisted on the board. Two more singles were added to the score, both being got off Writer, and then Wilkin's career was brought to an end; he gave Writer a chance at mid-off which was accepted (42-3-1). Soon after being joined by Sprott and before another run could be added to the score Poore was taken in the slips by Pavri off Writer (42-4-25). Usborne went in next, but he was caught by Cooper (third man) off the second ball from Writer (42-5-0). Raikes, who filled the vacancy, narrowly escaped dismissal off the very first ball he got from Writer (the last ball of the over); he gave a chance in the slips which was let off by Pavri. Sprott opened his score by driving Mody to leg for three. Bapasola was now put on to bowl from the near end in place of Mody. Raikes drove him for a couple but did not survive the second over from this bowler, being given out l. b. w. (47-5-2). Carnegy was the third man to partner Sprott. He cracked his egg by driving Bapasola for a single and Sprott scored a single off the same bowler. The runs were very slow in coming for the fielding of the Parsee team was particularly good; the hardest driven ball was well stopped and picked up and quickly and accurately returned. Sprott then made a single off Writer after the latter had bowled five maiden overs in succession and the half century was exhibited on the telegraph board. Sprott drove Bapasola in the next over also for a single, and after he had made another single off Writer, he snicked a three off Pavri who replaced Bapasola at the near end. Carnegy drove Pavri in the same over to square leg for 2. The two batsmen were playing carefully and steadily and it was expected that they would make a good score. The partnership, however, was not destined to continue very long, for Sprott was unfortunately run out after making 11 runs: he hit a ball from Writer and forced a run, which came off right enough owing to the fielder not returning the ball accurately but a second run was then foolishly attempted and Sprott was run out (59-7-11). Lowis now went in and made a single off Pavri which brought the three score on the telegraph board. Carnegy drove the same bowler in the next over to the southern boundary for 4. In the next over from Writer, Lowis was clean bowled (64-8-1). Clark now joined Carnegy at the wickets. He returned the first ball he got into the bowler's hands (Writer) but the catch was not accepted, and a run was made. Mody relieved Pavri again at the pavilion end. Clark scored a single off him, and then put Writer away to leg for 3. Carnegy was let off by Mody to whom he returned the ball. He then drove him for two, Clark subsequently snicking a three off the first ball of Writer's succeeding over. Carnegy was missed twice in the same over from Writer; both the chances he gave were difficult ones. Bapasola again took charge of the bowling at the pavilion end, and succeeded in dislodging Carnegy who gave Gagrat a chance out in the field which was held (76-9-10). Anderson was the last man to go in. Clark scored two singles and Anderson one off Bapasola, and then the left hand batsman was given out leg-before wicket. The innings closed at 1-40 P.M. for a total of 79.

After a brief interval, the Parsees entered upon their second innings, sending in M. E. Pavri and M. D. Kanga to face the bowling of Raikes and Steel. Pavri drove the last ball of Raikes, first over to leg for a couple, and Kanga put the third ball from Steel away for 3. The bell now rang for tiffin.

Play was resumed at 3 o'clock. M. D. Kanga and M. E. Pavri again appearing at the wickets. Kanga was bowled in the last ball of Raikes first over (5-1-3). Machlivala joined his Captain, but after Pavri had scored a single off Lowis, who was bowling from the far end in place of Steel, Machlivala was cleverly stumped by Usborne in the second ball he got from Lowis (6-2-0). Gagrat now went in, Pavri made a drive for two off Raikes and skied the very next ball, but both Anderson (who was fielding at short leg) and Usborne tried to catch it they collided and the ball dropped between them. This was very unfortunate for the Presidency. Gagrat then cut the last ball of Raikes' third over for 4 and then Pavri hit Lowis to square leg and ran 3, following up with a couple and a single off Raikes. In the next over from Lowis, Pavri scored a couple which brought 20 on the board. He then gave two difficult chances one in the slips and one at point, but neither were taken. Gagrat cut Raikes for a couple and Lowis bowled a maiden. Gagrat hit a three off Raikes' next over and then a single off Lowis. Pavri also scored a single off Lowis. The latter batsman then made a couple of good drives off Raikes and ran 2 for each; Gagrat made a single off Lowis. Two leg-byes were then run, and Gagrat made a straight drive off Raikes for which he ran 2, and Pavri ran a single for a lucky hit of Lowis. A few more singles being scored, Anderson relieved Raikes and Clark took the place of Lowis. Clark's first over was a maiden, and in the first ball of his second over he clean bowled Gagrat (40-3-14). A smart shower of rain came on immediately afterwards and interrupted the play.

MR. B. S. CAREY, Political Officer in the Chin Hills, will represent Burma in the forthcoming Burma-Manipur Delimitation Commission. The proposal that the Chin Hills should be made over to Assam has, for the present at least, been definitely abandoned.

EARLY in June the French Government sent out an exploring party to visit Spitzbergen and the island of Jan Meyen, in the frozen seas. A cruiser, the Manche, was put at the disposal of the explorers, and the whole party started from the port of Leith last month. They seem to have had singularly fair weather, and despatches, just received from Tromsoe, dated ten days ago, announce not merely the success of the expedition, but the peculiarly favourable conditions under which it was carried out. Between Leith and Jan Meyer they met with no floating ice at all. On landing their first visit was to the Meteorological station established by the Austrians in 1882. There they found some of the provisions stored ten years ago in a condition which the writer of the despatch pronounces to have been edible. The crossing the island was difficult on account of the continuous and dence fogs; the party had to make free use of the compass to guide them. It is a desolate tract, apparently an ancient volcano covered with glaciers and craters, the relics of frost and fire found side by side. What seems to have struck the party chiefly was the comparatively high temperature that prevailed and the resemblance of the centre of Spitzbergen to the Colorado district. The air was clear at midnight, the sky green, and the sun like a red-hot cannon ball.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

Native Opinion observes:—It has been announced that the Government of India has written to the Provincial Governments with a view to elicit their opinions in connection with the rules that have to be framed to give effect to the above enactment. The local Governments have been, it is stated, desired to consult leading European and Native gentlemen in the matter. It is to be hoped that the rules will not be hastily framed, and sufficient time will be given to the public to study them. Of one thing we may now rest assured, viz., that with the return of the Liberals to power and with Lord Kimberley, who spoke in favour of the elective principle in the House of Lords, presiding at the India Office, there is every certainty that some sort of *election* will be introduced.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Says the *Gujerat Darpan*:—The cheese-paring policy of the Bombay Government in educational expenses deserves a strong protest from the public. Not to mention the threatened stoppage of the University grant, the withdrawal of the annual grant to the Fergusson College of Poona is a regrettable incident of that policy. The only indigenous effort of the sort on this side of India deserves all the kindly encouragement from Government, and still when the missionary colleges and schools of other places find support, although they have large funds, the Fergusson College finds itself left in the lurch!

THE *Indu Prakash* observes: The withdrawal by the Government of its grant-in-aid from the Fergusson College is an act which cannot be too strongly condemned. The plea that the funds available for the grant are required for other purpose is a hollow pretence too transparent to deceive any one. Rs. 6,000 is a mere flea-bite to the Government. The refusal of the Government to pay the grant is an act of petty tyranny which ill-becomes such a Government as the British. The Government seems to be offended with the Deccan Education Society because it did not take up the Deccan College when it was offered to it, but surely the negotiations for the transfer were broken off by mutual consent, and Government was saved from unpopularity by the forbearance of the Society. We wonder why Government is nursing such an old resentment. The Fergusson College fully deserves every help that other like Institutions are receiving from Government. It is the result of private effort under unique circumstances, and it, in fact, ought to be treated by Government with special consideration.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE INDIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

To the *Kaiser-i-Hind* it is some comfort to read from Reuter's latest telegrams that even the Great Thunderer's eyes are now opened; and that be sees in the present attitude of the Indian Foreign Office grave cause for alarm. The mild hint thrown out that it should abandon its policy of baiting and bullying the Ameer comes in very opportunely. It is to be hoped that it will be acted upon, though we have our grave doubts on it. At the same time the *Times* is utterly mistaken if it supposes that the Viceroy is strong enough to put his foot down on the present openly aggressive policy adopted towards "our friend and ally." It is amazing that when all India is thoroughly aware of the extremely plastic nature of Lord Lansdowne the organ in Printing House Square should be indulging in a statement which cannot be verified. It is the military party who are in the ascendency in the Viceregal Council; while the Viceroy, we are sorry to have to state, is an unwilling instrument in their hands. That is exactly the reason why we should be glad to have for our future Viceroy a statesman of great force of character and commanding influence—one who being thoroughly conversant with transfrontier history, could be relied upon to enforce his own policy and literally put his foot down on the military fire-eaters who are too eager to have a bold but blind "spring forward" and convert Afghanistan into a British protectorate before next spring time.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The London *Times* has taken a very long time to realize that the jingo element at Simla has had everything in its own way, and that it is now desirable to pursue a more cautious, pacific and diplomatic policy to avoid further friction with the Amir. We are afraid the protest of the *Times* is a little too late. For some time past there have been so many expeditions against frontier tribes in the so-called neutral zone, that at least in India a sense of utter disgust and indignation has been roused against a Government which is prepared for a lavish expenditure on little frontier activities, but has no money for indispensable reforms. How frequent have been the announcements in recent times about clasps and medals, honours and distinctions, promotions and pensions, awarded to the successful heroes of campaigns against barbarous and resourceless tribes? The whole country has on several occasions expressed its feeling on the subject in unequivocal terms. But it has so long been treated with absolute contempt.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes: The *Times* is saturated with more officialism than is the case often with the members in charge of the executive administration itself. But there are times and circumstances which the Sovereign of London journalism knows how to respect and abide by. One of such times and circumstances—though they occur but rarely—has presented itself to the paper in the existing policy of Lord Lansdowne's Government with regard to the Afghan question as complicated by the present rapid advance of the Russian Bear up the Roof of the World. Says the *Times* "it is not sure that the policy of the Government has elsewhere been carried out with that prudence and diplomatic ability demanded by the situation." It further adds "the results of the recent frontier policy of the Indian Government are not so far altogether satisfactory as we have alarmed and irritated the Amir." Euphony was perhaps never used to better advantage by the *Times* than now when it has to give out a word of censure on the frontier policy of Lord Lansdowne.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks: When men embark on a new scheme or enterprise, they are apt to be ideal and enthusiastically sanguine over its possibilities of success. This does no harm to the venture; it is rather calculated to feed energy and stimulate effort. The Industrial Conference has been started with a similar enthusiastic confidence in the potentialities of the good that is in it, and this spirit found a fitting expression in the words in which Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinathji welcomed the delegates of Poona. He welcomed them, he said, "not as guests, but as co-adjutors, as co-workers, in the case of relieving distress, in the case of finding food for the hungry and clothes for the naked." Those who cannot share this enthusiasm will have no difficulty in saying that that Conference will not change the face of the province or turn penury into plenty. But it has made a beginning in the right direction, and though its prominent members are mostly Brahmins, and it is objected that the subtle intellect of Brahmins is more suited to speculation than to the pursuit of mechanical arts and industries, their effort is not all talk. Their first annual report shows that during the period intervening one conference and another, they have not let the grass grow under their feet, but have borne their share in starting new enterprises and collecting information from different districts about their commercial wants and capabilities.

The *Gujarati* observes: The Poona Brahmin is not a special favourite in some quarters, and an industrial movement started by him was never expected to escape unnoticed by his usual critics. We are, however, glad to see the Bombay dailies prepared to judge of its achievements in a fair spirit, though we cannot agree with them on one or two points. The first objection is that the Conference should not be held in Poona but in Bombay. The suggestion is an excellent one. But there was no reason why this city should not have done what Poona was the first to undertake. Now that the head-quarters of the Association and its promoters are permanently located in the Deccan, the question is how they can be transferred to Bombay. Let this city have a movement of its own, and in that case the Poona Association will serve as a branch to the central organization here. The other objection is that the Association has not shown any tangible results in the way of revival of industries. To our mind this is expecting too much in the infant stage of the movement. There is as yet no agreement as to what should be undertaken *in limine*. Consensus on on this point is possible only after discussion, and it is, in our judgment, a little too hard upon the promoters of the Conference to ask them to show substantial results of their labours within such a limited time as two years.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states: The second Industrial Conference met during the last week in Poona and was presided over by Mr. David Gostling. Considering that India is passing through a transition stage, we may pronounce the Conference to be a success, inasmuch as however impatient we may be to see a commencement of practical action on its part, the manufacture of ideas and theories must form its necessary precedent. The presidential address itself was suggestive and interesting. The conditions under which we have to make head in industrial progress was well put by Mr. Gostling.

THE arrangements for working the Sulitjelma Copper Mines in Northern Norway—the northernmost copper mines in the world—are actively carried on, and it is expected that the smelting works at Fagerlid will be ready at the end of next month. The ore will be transported thither by lake and railway. The latter 11 kilometres in length, will be completed in a few weeks. The company's first tugboat is already at work on the Lange Lake.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.
Donaldson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Calcutta.
Capper, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 20.
Dobie, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deolalee.
Parry, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.
Douglas, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Wilford, Major, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, off leave, to Nusseerabad.
Winter, Capt, Ms, R A, off leave, to Ellichpur.
O'Connell, Major, Ms, Bo Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 21.
Johnson, Lt, Bengal, 1-5th Gurkhas, on leave, to Marseilles.
Browne, Lt-Col, 18th Bengal Infy, to rejoin, to Silchar.
Barton, Capt, Ms, Dist Staff, off leave, to Belgaum.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, 2nd Belooch Battn, off leave, to Hyderabad, Sind.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1892.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

2. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Members are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C. COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay 22nd September 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette Of India*,) Simla, Sept. 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Capt J Murray, I M S, Ben Estabit, is appointed to be a professor in the Lahore Medical College.

Her M's Secy of State has permitted the Rev G T Dennis, a Sir Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabit, to retire from the service, from 8th Nov 1892.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Col R V Riddell, R E, Bengal, Mint Master, Bombay, is granted prvilege leave for 1 month and 24 days.

Maj B Scott, C I E, R E, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Dept, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, during Col Riddell's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj M C O'Connell, 2nd Battn R Dublin Fusiliers, to be Insptr of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, vice Lieut-Col W W James, whose tenure of the appointment has expirad.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt F W Repton, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class;

Lieut C H Beville, I S C, Depy Asst-Commy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class—vice Capt K M Foss, I S C, Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt C A Muspratt-Williams, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for 5 years.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut George Murray Rolland, Bedfordshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Bom Infy, is admitted to the I S C.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the I S C, are posted as follows, from dates of their arrival in India:

Bengal—Second-Lieuts W M Grimley, West Riding Regt; and A G Kemball, Connaught Rangers.

Madras—Lieut C M O'Reilly, Royal Irish Regt; E C Creagh, South Staffordshire Regt; and E R B Murray, Royal Marine Light Infy.

Second-Lieuts H P Thurnell, York and Lancaster Regt; R F Bidwell, York and Lancaster Regt; H L Hole, Shropshire Light Infy; and C E Tristram, Dorsetshire Regt.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut A W Warden, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for 6 months; Lieut H H Roddy, I S C, Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, for 1 year; and Lieut A Ward, I S C, Wing Officer, 30th Ben Infy, for 1 year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Sub-Condr H R Arthur, Clerk, Office of the Insptr-Genl of Ordnance, Eastern circle, for 3 months.

Pensions.—Second grade Apothy Isaac Walker, Subordinate Med Dept, is transferred to the pension establisament.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut Colonel.—Maj Alfred George Yaldwin.

To be Majors.—Capt W W Lean, and Capt G A Money.

Colonel's Allowance.—Col J W O'Dowda, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—Sergt (supernumerary Condr) John Grisdale is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Condr, from 9th Aug 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sub-Condr (supernumerary Condr) Thomas Brown.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—The undermentioned Sub-Condrs, on probation are confirmed in their present grade, W Baker,—seconded, and W Gellard.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—APPOINTMENTS.

St Michel's School Cadet Corps.—The Rev Father Petronius to be Hony Chaplain.

PROMOTIONS.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.—Mr. A. G. Bremer to be 2nd Lieut, vice Gabbett, promoted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W C R Stratton, I S C, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan.

Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd Class, is posted as Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan.

Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, is posted as Asst Commr in Thal-Chotiali, and Asst Pol Agent in Loralai and the Railway Dist.

Capt M A Tigie, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class, and Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central india, is posted, temporarily, as Pol Agent in Bhopal during the absence on privilege leave of Capt M J Meade, or until further orders.

Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Boundary Sett Officer in Bhopal, is appointed temporarily, to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, from date of assuming charge vice Capt Tighe.

Lieut J Manners Smith, V C, I S C, Pol Asst of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst to the Govr-Genls Agent in Rajputana, from date of assuming charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H A Foy, Asst Examr of Acts, 2nd Grade, on probation, are dispensed with under the operation of P W Dept Code.

Mr J N D La Touche, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the Kastern Bengal State Railway.

The furlough for six months granted to Mr C E Ross, Depy Examr of Accts, has been commuted into leave on medical certificate by H M's Secy of State for India, and extended by 6 weeks.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

The privilege leave granted to Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, Offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Meywar Bhil Corps, is extended to the 30th Sept.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr H A Casson, Asst Commr, in charge of the Thall Sub-Div of the Kohat Dist, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 26 days.

Col C H Ewart, Offg Insptr-Genl of Police, Punjab, and Under-Secy to Govt in the Home (Police) Dept, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Col O Menzies, who has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Mr A C L Learmonth, Ex Engr, is allowed leave on medical certificate for 1 year.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 17.)

Lieut A E Lowrie, of the Bombay, Baroda and Centra India Railway Vol Rifle Crops, is transferred to the Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant Lieut-Col T R Wynne, Commandant, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifles, leave to England from the 24th Sept to the 24th Dec 1892.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major A E P Graves, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifles, to officiate as Comndt of that Corps during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col T R Wynne, or until further orders.

In consequence of the return from leave of Mr R H Craddock, I C S, Assist Commr, 1st class, the following reversions are ordered:—Mr C W E Montgomerie, I C S, from Offg Assist Commr, 1st class to Offg Asst Commr, 2nd class; and Mr C W Burn, I C S, from Offg Assist Commr, 2nd Clas, to Offg Assist Commr, 3rd class.

Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commr, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as Assist Commr, 3rd class.

Col E N Peters, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, has been granted by H M's Secy of State furlough for one month.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 14.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff.

Rawalpindi.—Lieut F C Turner, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Bt-Major S C H Monro, dated 1st July 1892.

Major R M Crofton, R A, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Agra and join No. 24 Company, Southern Division, R A, into which he has been promoted.

Under Army Regulations, Vol X Part II, para 519, clause (l).

Lieut A H Woodfield, R A, is directed to proceed from Quetta to England for appointment as Adjt of Vol Artillery.

Lieut W D Nichol, R A, is disrected to proceed from Darjeeling to England for appointment as Adjt of Vol Artillery.

The leave to Kasauli, on medical certificate, granted to Capt R E S Taylor, 38th Dogras, is extended to the 24th Sept 1892.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt J C A Anstice, for fifty days, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regt—Lieut P S Shirres, for twelve months, on private affairs.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—A clockmaker named Chambelland, has completed an ingenious timepiece, in the making of which he has spent twenty-five years. Four dials mark London, Paris, Geneva, and Rome time. It chimes and plays nine airs, while 42 figures of men working at their trades are set in motion. Shoemaker, sweep, butcher, sawyer, joiner, organgrinder, and flute-player lead off, and others, from the baker who bakes to the concierge who rings the bell, follow. Four dancers dance a measure, and soldiers file past the French flag, keeping time to the ticktack of the pendulum. The figures are more lively than those on the town clock on the tower in the market street of Berne.

WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear that Lord Tennyson has almost completed a new play, and that it will be published before Christmas. Nothing has been settled as to whether the play will be performed before it is issued in book form.

There is a statement in the recently published biography of Sir George Grey to the effect that he converted Carlyle to Home Rule. In some quarters the accuracy of this statement has been doubted. Accordingly Sir George Grey has been written to for further information upon the point. Our own G. O. M., who about the time concerned often met Carlyle and Sir George Grey, has also been asked if he can throw any light upon the matter. Much interest will attach to the settlement of the question one way or another. A second edition of the biography is now well exhausted.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose second volume of poetry—"Countess Kathleen and various Legends and Lyrics"—has just appeared is the most promising of the younger generation of Irish poets and bids fair to win an honoured place beside Mangan, Ferguson, and Thomas Davis, who found their inspiration in the legends and superstitions of their own country, which indeed as he himself tells us is Mr. Yeats's ambition. He is also one of Mr. H. D. Traill's sixty minor poets. Mr. Yeats is at present in Dublin, where his father, an artist of some eminence in the Irish capital, resides. His figure is a picturesque one. His pale, eager face is framed by a mass of dark flowing hair, and he dresses in a rough loose suit of dark-grey tweed, surmounted by a large white broad-brimmed hat, of soft texture, "a la" Walt Whitman.

One of the paradoxes of Mr. Oscar Wilde in "The Picture of Dorian Gray" is that while really great poets are the most unpoetical of all creatures inferior poets are absolutely fascinating. "The worse their rhymes are the more picturesque they look," and "the mere fact of having published a book of second rate sonnets makes a man quite irresistible." The one, according to the latter-day Sage of Chelsea, lives the poetry he cannot write; the other writes the poetry he dare not realise. Mr. Yeats, with all his picturesqueness of appearance and unconventionality of attire, is probably one of the exceptions which prove the rule.

Another attempt is about to be made to sell by auction the old manor-house, known as "Myrtle Grove" at Youghal, Ireland, which Sir Walter Raleigh occupied for many years, including 1588-89, when he was mayor of the borough. The house was built by the great Earl of Desmond, of the Munster branch of the Geraldines. When the Desmonds were outlawed and their property confiscated under Elizabeth, Raleigh fell in for the house and no fewer than 12,000 acres of the confiscated estates. In the garden attached to the house is a shady tree, under whose shade it is said Raleigh was enjoying one of the first pipes ever smoked in these countries, when his servant-maid drenched him with a pail of water, thinking he was on fire.

The house, by the way, has also its associations with Edmund Spenser. The author of the "Faery Queene," who had also obtained a big slice of the tainted Desmond's property, used often come over to Youghal on a visit to Raleigh from his castle at Kilcoleman, in the same county of Cork. A room in the house, wainscotted and panelled in old oak, and now containing six different portraits of Raleigh is pointed out as the place where Spenser read portions of the "Faery Queene" from the manuscript for the lord of the manor. The house, notwithstanding its extreme old age, is in an excellent state of preservation, and with its high gables, oriel windows, pointed chimneys, and its mantle of ivy, makes a very picturesque homestead. It was the property of the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who, as the author of "Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland," held it in especial regard. A London firm of auctioneers tried to sell it a few months ago, but failed. Not a single bid was made for it. It will come under the hammer again in Cork in a few days.

The second volume of Dr. Boyd's reminiscences of St. Andrew is to appear some time in October. It will be quite as good reading as the first volume, which stopped at the year 1879. From 1879 Dr. Boyd takes us, in his charming way, up to 1890. He has something to say of very many notable people, and always something bright. Scattered across the pages of the coming volume there will be found references to Lord Selborne, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Archbishop Magee, Lord Rosbery, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Archbishop Benson, and Sir Theodore Martin.

Some time ago that tireless rambler Mr. Joseph Pennell went and rambled a while in South-Eastern Europe. As a result in the "Illustrated London News" he described and illustrated "The Jew at Home." Now, after much correspondence, the articles are to be published by Mr. Heinemann in a very handsome volume. Mr. Pennell has written a preface, in which he says some very frank things about "The Jew at Home." Mr. Pennell liked him little enough evidently. Mr. Heinemann is also to issue another work having the Jew for its subject-matter. This is Mr. Harold Frederic's "New Exodus," a work telling of the expulsion of the Jews from Russia. The outside cover has an effective design, showing a pair of manacles no doubt worn by more than one barbarously-used Jew, which Mr. Frederic brought from Russia.

Mr. Philip Mennell has written an interesting introduction to his forthcoming "Dictionary of Australasian Biography." In the course of it he says:—

I have often had occasion to remark on the limited knowledge which the public men of one colony possess of the public men of another, and in a period which has produced the "Common-wealth of Australasia Bill. I may perhaps be excused for endeavouraing to contribute my mite towards the extention of that intercommunity of knowledge which is to a large extent the necessary condition precedent to intercommunity of sympathy and action. Not only has the federal feeling in Australasia witnessed a wonderful growth of recent years, but the interest in and desire for knowledge about the Australasian collonies has been quickened to at least an equel extent of the centre of the empire. Nearly 2,000 biographies of living and dead Australasian worthies are given in the dictionary.

Our very great people here have been apt on occasion to make light of the colonial title "Honourable." Mr. Mennell explains the incidence of this title so:—

Broadly speaking, the Australasian public man is entitled to bear the title of "Honourable" with his own colony during his actual tenure of office as a member of the Upper House or as a member of the Ministry of the day in such colony. In all the Australasian colonies members of the Ministry are members for the time being of the Executive Council, which corresponds somewhat to the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, and it is to their membership of this body that they owe the title of "Honourable," which they cannot assume until they have been sworn into its privileged precincts.

In Victoria and Tasmania once an "Honourable" always an "Honourable" since a public man sworn a member of the Executive Council remains a member for life. In the other Australasian colonies the members of a retiring Ministry cease to be members of the Executive Council. However, if they have counting all their service served three years in Government, they may by royal warrant retain the "Honourable" all their lives.

The managers of "United Ireland" apparently think that it is time for Irishmen to have some voice in the settlement of their future Constitution; for in the last number the full text of Mr. Gladstones measure of 1886 was printed, to serve as the basis of a discussion on the details of a measure which should satisfy the claims of Ireland. We understand that Sir Charles Duffy and other eminent Irishmen are likely to contribute to this discussion which will be commenced in this weeks number, and which ought to yield some instructive and interesting results. "United Ireland" is now under the editorship of Mr. E. Leamy, and is becoming noticeable for a certain literary flavour unknown in Irish journalism since the cessation of the nation.

The Rev. Charles Kelly, of the Wesleyan Book Room, has just made an interesting discovery in the shape of some fifteen volumes of manuscript, many in the handwriting of Charles Wesley, poet, and brother of the founder of Wesleyan Methodism. The greater number of them contain hymns and poems composed by Charles Wesley himself and written out by his own hand. In another volume are many hymns written by Mrs. Charles Wesley. It has not yet been ascertained whether any of the hymns in Charles's handwriting are new or not, but many of them are among the best known in the Wesleyan Hymn Book. The volumes were found in the cellars of the Book Room.

Messrs. Hutchinson are about to issue a new novel by Mr. William Mitchell. The story, which tells the wonderful adventures of a certain Frank Hurst, is entitled "From Private to Colonel." The same firm have a popular edition of Mr. Marriott Watson's "Web of the Spider" almost ready.—Messrs. Macmillan, towards the end of September, are to publish a new story by Mr. Marion Crawford.

General Crealock's work on deer-stalking in the Highlands of Scotland is to be published on the 14th inst.—No more definite date than "in the autumn" has been fixed for the appearance of Sir Henry Parkes' autobiography.—Shortly Messrs. Macmillan are to issue Sir John Lubbock's "Beauties of Nature"—which have been appearing in the "Strand Magazine"—and a series of "Lectures on Gospel Life," by Bishop Westcott, of Durham.—"Bygone England," by Mr. William Andrews, is to appear within a few days.

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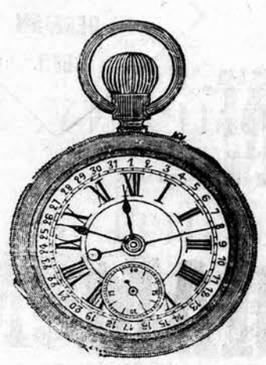
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